The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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IOWA'S VOTE IS CLOSE.

Indications Point to the Defeat of Wheeler.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY.

Uniform Gains Throughout the State by Republicans.

THEY HAVE THE LEGISLATURE.

The Heaviest Ballot Ever Cast in the Hawkeye State's History.

PART OF THE RAILWAYS IN THE FIGHT.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Up to 2 a. m. returns from 376 precincts have been tabulated. They show Wheeler, 48,925; Boies, 50,93. The same precincts in 1889 gave: Hutchison, 42,785; Boies, 44,476. The Democratic net gain in these precincts is 317. The total vote in the precincts reported is 99,858, as against 87,261 in 1889. This indicates a total poll of about 420,000 votes, the largest ever cast in the State. It does not seem possible at this writing that the remaining precincts can elect Mr. Wheeler, and it looks as if Gov. Boies and the whole Democratic State ticket is elected by from 3,000 to 6,000 plurality. But little has been heard from the ticket aside from the Governor, but those returns thus far received do not indicate any great falling off of the vote on the balance of the Democratic State ticket as compared with the Boies vote.

There have not been as yet enough returns to base any positive statement of the situation upon. The Republicans are confident that Wheeler's election is certain and estimate his plurality will be about 3,000. The returns from the interior show continued Republican gains, but the river counties are also rolling up increased majorities for Boies. The Democratic Central committee claims that it is more confident than ever of Boies' re-election.

PLURALITIES BY COUNTIES.

With Eighteen Counties to Hear From Boies Is 4,967 Ahead.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Following are the returns from eighty-one of the ninety-nine counties in this State, giving the majorities for Wheeler and Boies, partially estimated:

Counties.	PLURALITY—Wheeler.	Boies.
Adams	148	....
Audubon	500	....
Appanoose	200	....
Boone	600	....
Blackhawk	400	....
Benton	....	570
Buchanan	206	....
Buena Vista	600	....
Bremer	600	....
Clarke	250	....
Cherokee	500	....
Cerro Gordo	600	....
Cass	175	....
Carroll	....	919
Calhoun	600	....
Clinton	....	2,500
Crawford	....	....
Chickasaw	....	425
Des Moines	....	1,900
Dubuque	....	4,550
Delaware	500	....
Dallas	600	....
Dickinson	200	....
Franklin	300	....
Floyd	500	....
Guthrie	425	....
Henry	500	....
Hancock	400	....
Humboldt	190	....
Harrison	....	300
Hardin	1,000	....
Howard	150	....
Hamilton	515	....
Jackson	....	1,400
Jones	....	100
Jefferson	400	....
Johnson	....	1,300
Kossuth	150	....
Keokuk	....	975
Lee	....	1,704
Linn	....	600
Montgomery	710	....
Madison	360	....
Monroe	253	....
Mills	75	....
Marion	....	400
Monona	325	....
Marshall	594	....
Muscatine	....	540
Mitchell	500	....
Pocahontas	400	....
Page	1,000	....
Polk	1,000	....
Plymouth	....	600
Pottawattamie	....	1,500
Poweshiek	400	....
Ringgold	550	....
Scott	....	3,800
Shelby	....	300
Story	1,500	....
Taylor	600	....
Tama	....	200
Union	250	....
Wapello	....	650
Webster	....	150
Winneshiek	150	....
Woodbury	....	1,000
Washington	225	....
Warren	650	....
Worth	2	....
Totals	20,831	25,788
Boies' plurality		4,967

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 3.—Four hundred and seventeen precincts give Wheeler 53,727; Boies, 55,116. Same precincts in 1889 gave Hutchison 46,881; Boies, 47,866—net Democratic gain, 404.

Opposed by the Railways.

As has been predicted in these dispatches the attempt was made to swing the solid railway vote of the State to Dey (Dem.) for Railroad Commissioner. W. E. Perry of Minneapolis, the General Secretary of the National Executive Board of the Railway Employés' club, has been in this city since Oct. 25 engineering the scheme, and during the last few days he has been assisted by L. S. Steadman of Chariton, the Chairman of the Executive committee of the club. Just before the polls closed this evening they stated that Dey had run 300 ahead of the Democratic ticket in the City of Des Moines and claimed that a similar increase would be found in all the railway centers of the State. There is great indignation among Republicans over the position that the railways have taken in this fight, and the expression is general that if the Republicans have a majority in the Legislature this day's work will mean the passage of a two cent a mile fare bill by the next Legislature.

In this city all sorts of bogus tickets were peddled. One of them claimed to be a straight Republican ticket, but had three of the names of the candidates misspelled, the name of one of the candidates for the Legislature being spelled so that it meant an entirely different person. The Republican committee got onto this scheme early, and it is thought that but few if any of these bogus tickets were voted. There are 1,927 voting precincts in the State.

Republican Gains at Boies' Home.

A dispatch from Waterloo states that ten out of twenty-six precincts in Blackhawk County, Gov. Boies' home county, show a net Republican gain of 225 over the vote of 1889 and the indications are that Wheeler will carry the county by 600 majority. In 1889, Hutchison had only 112 majority in the county, which indicates a Republican gain in Boies' home county of nearly 500. Wheeler carried Boies' ward by 82 majority and the City of Waterloo by 224 majority. Two years ago Hutchison's majority in the city was only 75.

Thus far the returns from the State at large show a small vote for Westfall, and the few returns received on Railroad Commissioner do not indicate that the fight against Campbell, the Republican candidate, has cut an alarming figure, and it is evident that where the railroad vote was swung against Campbell the whole Republican ticket suffered.

Both Sides Confident.

Both committees here claim the election of the Governor. Chairman Mack of the Republican committee said: "The returns are very incomplete, but a careful estimate places Wheeler's plurality at from 2,500 to 3,000. The later precincts, I believe, will show greater Republican gains, as they will be from country districts."

Chairman Fuller of the Democratic committee said: "I claim the State for Boies by the same plurality as two years ago—5,500. We have nothing definite upon which to base an estimate for the rest of the ticket and the Legislature. Returns are coming in very slowly and correct estimates are impossible."

HOW THE LEGISLATURE STANDS.

Results of the Contests for Seats in the Senate and Lower House.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The following shows the results by districts in the Legislative and Senatorial contests, as far as the results have yet been ascertained. Owing to the late hour at which the polls closed in the country districts the returns are yet very incomplete:

Senate.

Second District—Vale (Rep.) elected.

Fifth District—Harsh (Rep.) elected Senator.

Sixth—George L. Finn (Rep.) is elected.

Seventh—W. J. Shriver (Rep.) is elected by 600 plurality.

Eighth—Chantry (Rep.) elected Senator.

Tenth—Col. D. J. Palmer (Rep.) is elected by 650 majority.

Eleventh—Jamieson (Rep.) is elected Senator.

Fifteenth—J. K. Cathcart (Rep.) probably elected.

Sixteenth—A. L. Hager (Rep.) is elected.

Nineteenth—Groneweg (Dem.) elected Senator.

Twenty-fourth—Green (Dem.) elected Senator.

Twenty-fifth—M. J. Kelly (Dem.) elected.

Twenty-sixth—J. M. Terry (Dem.) is elected.

Twenty-eighth—Turner (Rep.) elected Senator.

Thirty-first—T. C. McCall (Rep.) is elected by 400 majority.

Thirty-second—J. D. Yeomans (Dem.) is elected by 700 majority.

Twenty-third—Alf Hunt (Dem.) is elected by about 1,350 majority.

Thirty-third—Harmon (Rep.) elected Senator.

Thirty-ninth—Robert Smith (Dem.) is elected by 200 majority.

Forty-first—C. F. Jewett (Rep.) is elected by 1,550 majority.

Forty-third—N. V. Brower (Rep.) is elected by 700 majority.

Forty-ninth—C. L. Davidson (Rep.) is elected.

Forty-seventh—Funk (Rep.) elected Senator.

House.

First—Hornish (Dem.) and Wilken (Dem.) elected Representatives.

Second—E. C. Holland (Rep.) is elected.

Fourth—G. W. Wyckoff (Rep.) is elected.

Ninth—Charles Linderman (Rep.) is elected by 500 majority.

Eleventh District—Britt (Rep.) elected Representative.

Twelfth—Boies (Rep.) elected Representative.

Thirteenth—Mitchell (Rep.) is elected Representative.

Fourteenth District—Morrow (Rep.) elected Representative.

Fifteenth—Sells (Rep.) elected Representative.

Seventeenth—Austin Jay (Rep.) is elected.

Eighteenth—Cunningham (Dem.) elected Representative.

Nineteenth District—Watkins (Rep.) elected Representative.

Twentieth—C. F. Spearman (Rep.) is elected by 600 majority.

Twenty-first—P. Henry Smyth and J. P. Welch (Dem.) are elected.

Twenty-third District—S. C. Gardner (Rep.) is elected by 150 majority.

Twenty-fourth—J. C. Beem (Dem.) elected by 225 majority.

Twenty-sixth—Robinson (Dem.) elected Representative.

Twenty-eighth—Wilson (Rep.) elected Representative.

Thirtieth—J. S. Crawford (Rep.) is elected.

Thirty-first—W. W. Ware and R. W. Briggs (Dem.) are elected.

Thirty-second—R. Sharpneck (Dem.) is elected by about 200 plurality.

Thirty-third—J. H. Louis (Dem.) is elected.

Thirty-fourth—Dr. A. L. Brooks (Rep.) is elected by 50 majority.

Thirty-fifth—F. D. Steen (Rep.) is elected by 185 plurality.

Thirty-sixth—J. H. Carter (Rep.) is elected by 600 majority.

Thirty-eighth—Charles Doane (Rep.) is elected by 170 plurality.

Thirty-ninth—Jones (Rep.) is elected Representative.

Forty-first—John Springer (Dem.) elected.

Forty-second—Richman (Dem.) is elected Representative.

Forty-third—Hipwell and Martin, both Democrats, elected Representatives.

Forty-sixth—N. B. Neunness (Dem.) is elected by 1,300 majority.

Forty-seventh—Patten (Dem.) elected Representative.

Forty-eighth—A. J. Fuhrmeister and C. G. Getchell (Dem.) are elected.

Fiftieth—James Morrison (Dem.) is elected by 200 majority.

Fifty-first—Henry Stone (Rep.) is elected by 800 majority.

Fifty-second—A. L. Stuntz (Rep.) is elected.

Fifty-third—Capt. M. Brooks (Rep.) probably elected by a small majority.

Fifty-seventh—Michael Cassady (Rep.) is elected.

Fifty-eighth—G. N. Casele and J. S. Horton (Dem.) are elected.

Fifty-ninth—Miller (Rep.) elected Representative.

Sixty-first—Young (Rep.) elected Representative.

Sixty-second District—Flannigan (Dem.) elected Representative.

Sixty-third—D. C. Chase (Rep.) is elected by 225 plurality.

Sixty-eighth—Norris (Rep.) elected Representative.

Seventy-fourth—W. F. Harriman (Rep.) is elected by about 500 majority.

Sixty-sixth—Hoover (Rep.) elected Representative.

Seventy-ninth—C. W. Carter (Rep.) is elected by 200 majority.

Eighty-first—James Goodwin (Rep.) is elected by 64 majority.

Eighty-second—Kahn (Rep.) elected Representative.

Eighty-third—J. C. Smith (Rep.) is elected.

Eighty-third—Smith (Rep.) elected to Legislature.

Eighty-fourth—M. E. Bitterman (Rep.) is elected by 400 majority.

Eighty-eighth—Jewell (Dem.) elected Representative.

Eighty-ninth—W. W. Williams (Rep.) is elected by 90 majority.

Ninety-first—James Ellickson (Rep.) is elected Representative.

Legislature Republican.

FAIRFIELD, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Both branches of the Legislature from the Second and Nineteenth Districts will be Republican.

Adams County.

CORNING, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Corning, Adams County, Wheeler 331; Boies 183, six precincts. Adams County gives Wheeler 793; Boies 547. Same precincts gave 184 against Boies, in 1889. Mitchell (Rep.) for Represent-

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TAMMANY IN THE SADDLE

NEW YORK STATE GIVES FLOWER A BEGGARLY MAJORITY.

The Democratic Plurality for Governor Will Not Exceed 8,000, While Sheehan Is Probably Defeated for Second Place—The Treachery of Miller Men in the Interior Causes the Defeat of Mr. Fassett—Republicans Gain Several Members of the Legislature.

Governor.....ROSWELL P. FLOWER
Lieutenant-Governor.....W. F. SHEEHAN
Secretary of State.....FRANK RICE
Controller.....FRANK CAMPBELL
State Treasurer.....ELLIOT DANFORTH
Attorney-General..SIMON W. ROSENDALE
State Engineer.....MARTIN SCHENCK

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—3 a. m.—One thousand six hundred and nineteen election districts in New York State, outside of New York and Kings Counties, give Flower, 177,688; Fassett, 190,000. The same districts in 1888 gave Hill 197,824; Miller, 242,279. The 1,734 districts outside New York and Kings not yet heard from gave in 1888 Hill, 201,254; Miller, 220,915. Miller thus had in these districts a plurality of 19,661. In case Fassett should have this same plurality in the districts yet to hear from his total plurality outside New York and Kings Counties would be 31,975; Flower's plurality in New York City being 58,290 and in Kings County about 16,000, it would thus appear probable that Mr. Flower's majority will be somewhat over 40,000.

The Senate Is a Tie.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—3 a. m.—The returns received by the Associated Press up to this hour indicate that the New York Senate will be as follows: Democrats, 16; Republicans, 16. The total city vote on Lieutenant-Governor shows that Sheehan falls behind Flower 3,980.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—[Special.]—New York has proved true to her record and elected a Democratic State ticket again. Flower for Governor will have a majority of about 8,000; Sheehan as Lieutenant-Governor is considerably behind the head of the ticket. It is not hard to understand the reason for Democratic victory. Mr. Platt devoted his attention to New York City, while Mr. Edward Murphy and Tammany Hall went on a still hunt in the Republican strongholds in the interior of the State. These tactics, combined with the treachery of the Miller men in the interior counties, caused the life blood to flow from the gallant young Republican leader—J. Sloat Fassett.

An analysis of the returns is as good as a penny story. Tammany thought that New York City was all right and relied on the World's Fair bugaboo to give Flower an enormous majority. Mr. Platt stirred up the County Democracy, made some deals with recreant district captains, and cut down Mr. Flower's majority in the city to 57,000, when Gov. Hill three years ago was given 69,000. In other words, Mr. Flower, who was stamped with the tiger brand by Mr. Fassett, failed to receive a cordial support in Tammany strongholds.

Sheehan Runs Behind.

The issue raised against Mr. Sheehan with regard to the non-reception of the petition against the liquor bill sent to him as Speaker of the Assembly by the Catholic priests, caused him to run 3,000 votes behind in this city. Mr. Vrooman, his opponent, was helped by a large Masonic vote. Up in the State the Miller men, as the issue shows, staid in their tents and sulked. In spite of all the protestations about Republican harmony the returns prove that the Millerite sulk is as bad as the Platt knife.

One of the surprises is the honest manner in which Mr. McLaughlin stood by Flower in Kings County, sullen and surly as he declared himself to be. The gist of the matter is that the Cleveland independent vote did not support Mr. Fassett through the silly fear that a Republican victory in 1891 would operate against the chances for Cleveland for a President in 1892. Add to this the sulking of the Millerites and you have the reason for Fassett's defeat.

The election of Mr. Flower is likely to prove a sort of boomerang to the Democratic party in the Presidential campaign next year and a blessing in disguise to the Republicans.

Tammany Is Unpopular.

The canvass has made it evident that however popular Tammany may be among certain classes within the city limits, it is very unpopular with all classes outside of the city. This unpopularity will rouse a strong opposition when we come to the more important elections of 1892. A large number of Democrats who believe in the policies of their party, and under ordinary circumstances throw their whole weight for its support, will be either lukewarm or go over to the Republicans with the hope of defeating Tammany. They distrust the organization and will not have it at any price. They are members of a party, but they are not partisans, and claim the right to vote as they please. They argue, and very naturally, that if Tammany has acquired enough influence to travel from New York to Albany, and shows a determination to extend its journey to Washington, something must be done to check its greed of power and patronage. The same battle-cry which has been raised in this canvass will become the cry of the future—down with Tammany. It would be a disastrous thing, therefore, to be compelled next year to throw the national issues aside in order to fight a defensive battle with Tammany as our handicap. The election of Mr. Flower makes this contingency probable, and the Democratic party has, therefore, very little cause to congratulate itself on the victory of today, because it was simply a Tammany victory.

Mr. Flower Is Blooming.

Mr. Flower's own estimate of his majority in the State is 25,000. Never in the history of the State did an election day dawn fairer. It was cool and crisp in the early hours, but it grew warmer as the day wore on, while a genial sun in a clear blue sky shone down with strict impartiality upon righteous and wicked, winners and losers alike. From a political standpoint the weather was regarded as a square deal all around, for it was a certain augury of a big vote and no favor. In this respect, however, it was thought the genial skies would favor the Republicans, especially in the country districts, where many voters stay at home when the weather and the roads are bad. The weather throughout the State was pleasant and a big vote was brought out in every city and election district. The first dispatches told that Mr. Fassett had been cut severely in Rensselaer County and that he had gained astonishingly in Monroe. The smaller towns seem to give him a decreased vote from that obtained by Miller in 1888, while Flower seemed to approach very nearly the vote given to David B. Hill.

The Battle at the Polls.

The battle at the polls began at 6 o'clock this morning and did not cease until the stroke of 4 this afternoon. It was fierce in this city from start to finish. The voting in the uptown precincts opened at an unprecedented rate. Not for years have men been heard to talk so freely about their own votes or have the great body of voters displayed so much of personal feeling. Up to 9 o'clock the question of the successful candidate for Governor was in doubt. In New York City Flower had up to that time made a poor showing, and even his later one of a majority of only 58,000 is much less than a natural Democratic majority of the metropolis. The falling off here is attributed to the action of the County Democracy in resenting the exclusion of their delegates from the Saratoga convention.

Kings County came somewhat to the rescue. Richmond County and Queens also showed decided gains for the Democratic candidate. It seemed at first that Flower could hardly carry the city by more than 50,000, but late returns showed remarkable gains from districts which are controlled by Tammany Hall, the result being a majority for Flower in this city of over 58,000. By 10 o'clock a sufficient number of figures had been obtained from districts in all parts of the State outside New York County, which by comparison with the vote in this city showed that Flower's majority in the State would be about 25,000. The falling off of the votes in the counties north of the Harlem River seems to show that it is due to the action of the ballot and registration laws under which the first general election is held in the State, and seems to indicate that the purchase of votes under these laws has come to a standstill. There was intense excitement around newspaper bulletin boards, in the leading clubs, and up-town resorts, where the news was quickly known. There were cheering and counter-cheering, according as the fluctuating figure seemed to render the issue up to 9 o'clock more in doubt.

Democratic Congressmen Elected.

The Democracy carried both Congressional Districts—the Tenth and the Twelfth. Little of the latter district (Flowers) was elected, Cockran being reëlected from the Tenth. The list of Senators elected shows that Tammany carried all the Senatorial Districts except the Eighth, which was carried by the Republicans. In the Assembly the Tammany Democracy made an almost clean sweep of the city, the Republicans gaining one district—the Seventh.

Tammany candidates for the judiciary were elected by large majorities and the Board of Aldermen was swept by Tammany Hall as completely as in its candidates for the Assembly. It was asserted in Republican quarters that they had not forgotten Tweed's celebrated message, "What majority do you want?" and they have determined that what they call Tammany tactics shall not in this regard at least, have a chance to be felt. The State committee therefore sent word to the Republican leaders throughout the State to direct that the count be delayed as much as possible in order that the city may be counted first.

Tammany Sachems Celebrate.

This is the reason why the result in the State came in slowly tonight. Those who were waiting for it were surprised to find that the election inspectors outside the city did not have their count finished much before midnight. When the early returns reached Tammany Hall tonight the main auditorium upstairs was a blaze of enthusiasm and hurrah, and fully 10,000 persons shouted with glee as the returns were read from the stage by leather-lunged announcers. In the innermost tepee were the big sachems of Tammany. Mr. Croker sat side by side with Recorder Smyth.

At 9 o'clock Mr. Croker sent a telegram to Edward Murphy at Troy, saying that he (Croker) believed New York County had given 60,000 majority for Flower and Kings County 15,000. Midnight returns from Brooklyn show that the Democrats have elected their Mayor, one Congressman, their entire city and county ticket, seven Aldermen at large, eight district Aldermen, three civil Justices, and five Supervisors. The Republican politicians claim that the silk-stocking element of their party gave their support to Boody, the banker, and thereby defeated the German grocer, Henry A. Meyer.

Republicans Capture the Legislature.

Ex-Senator Platt has recaptured the Legislature. In the Assembly the gain of fully a dozen members is indicated. In the Senate it is possible he has lost one or two, but enough remains to give the Republicans a good majority on joint ballot.

The result in this city as a Tammany victory. A solid delegation is sent to the Senate, and a big showing in the city and county is made.

In the Eighth Senatorial District the fight was close, but Gen. McMahon fought a hard fight and millionaire Stewart was routed. In the case of "Dry Dollar" Sullivan another victory is scored, and that infamous individual returns triumphant.

BOUGHT VOTES IN OPEN MARKET.

"Silver Dollar" Smith Stood With a Roll Before the Polls.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Patriotic Americans who have some notion of a free and honest ballot should have witnessed the progress of the election today in the Eighth Assembly District. They would have seen things to amaze them. "Silver Dollar" Smith, Tammany eye-gouger, Alderman, bully, and indicted law-breaker, stood on the streets and paid for votes as openly as he would pay for peanuts.

There was no pretense about it and no secrecy. In his lefthand trousers pocket he carried a roll of bills as big as his clumsy fist. He pulled out the roll from time to time and handed bills and tickets to voters. The bills they stuffed into their pockets and the ballots they took with them to the polling place.

The leaders of the opposition saw what he was doing, for even a casual observer who passed along the street could hardly be blind to it; but although they were being deprived of an election by boldfaced fraud no one dared complain. With most of the police at his back, and the Essex Market Police Court organized to do as he bids, Mr. Smith is a law to himself in the Eighth District.

The polling place at No. 79 Ludlow street was Smith's particular haunt yesterday. He swaggered up and down the sidewalk and handed out money right and left. Wherever he went a trail of seedy-looking outcasts followed him like a pack of wolves. They hung at his elbows and dickered with him for their votes. Two dollars was the ruling market price in the morning. The experienced lodging-house inmates, who have been through elections before, held off for more. By 1 o'clock some of them were getting $3 and $5. A miserable-looking creature who was sitting on a keg at the corner of Ludlow street called Smith to him and said in a hoarse whisper:

"Say, Charley, don't I get nuthin'? I've got a lot 'er people ready ter vote for yer."

"Well, bring up your people," said Mr. Smith, in a business-like way, "and you'll get your money."

Mr. Smith's henchmen, who all strive, though generally with indifferent success, to ape his hangdog look and ruffian manner, were out early with comfortable sums.

About thirty men came to the office of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, No. 81 Ludlow street, during the day and exhibited money which they said Smith had given to them to vote for him. In every case they said they had put the money in their pockets and voted the Socialistic Labor ticket. Abraham Cahan, the editor of the *Arbeiter* and the Socialist leader of the district, tried to get these men to lay charges against Smith and secure his arrest. At the first suggestion they fled precipitately. They had seen so much of police persecution at Smith's instigation, Mr. Cahan said, that they lived in deadly terror of the burly thug.

One of the most stringent provisions of the ballot law forbids electioneering within the precincts of the polling place, and positively prohibits candidates from going into a polling place except to deposit their own votes.

A reporter saw "Silver Dollar" Smith, who is a candidate for Alderman, lounging fifteen minutes at a time in the polling place at No. 79 Ludlow street, and most of the time when he was not inside he was standing at the door plying his trade with votes. The policemen did not offer to interfere. Inside Mr. Smith talked with voters and inspectors as much as he liked, and watched the men whose votes he had purchased. At nearly all the other polling places in the district the laws

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M'KINLEY IS A WINNER.

HIS PLURALITY IN OHIO ESTIMATED AT FROM 17,000 TO 22,000.

Gov. Campbell Concedes That He Has Been Defeated—Good Grounds for the Claim That Both Branches of the Legislature Are Republican—A Generally Gratifying Experience with the Australian System of Voting—The Campaign in Hamilton County.

Governor.....WILLIAM M'KINLEY JR.
Lieut.-Governor.....ANDREW J. HARRIS
Auditor of State.....EBENEZER W. POE
Treasurer of State.....WILLIAM T. COPE
Attorney-General.....JOHN K. RICHARDS
Judge Sup. Ct..MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS
Mem. Bd. Pub. Works..CHARLES P. GROCE
State Com. Com. Schools..OSCAR T. CORSON
Dairy and Food Com..FRED'K B. M'NEAL

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—William McKinley Jr. has been elected Governor of Ohio by a majority of from 17,000 to 22,000. The Democratic State Central committee, through its Chairman, James E. Neal, admitted as much just before midnight at Columbus. He based his expression of belief on the figures as they were then coming in and the results that have materialized since that time go far to verify what Mr. Neal has said. He thought the McKinley majority would be 15,000, but the later advices would indicate that the majority would be larger than he had admitted. Maj. McKinley has carried Hamilton with a good big majority entirely satisfactory to the Republicans. The Blaine club people gave out at midnight they would be gratified if McKinley got through Hamilton with 2,500 to 3,000 votes to spare. A hundred precincts out of 250 in the county showed McKinley between 800 and 900 ahead of Campbell, which would give him Hamilton by about 2,500 majority. He will come to Cincinnati with a good big majority, and his election is conceded by the Democrats. The advices when they came pouring in were quite confusing and bewildering, owing to the scratching done by the Democrats. Campbell, owing to the construction placed on the Election law by the judges, was made to appear to be way in the lead of his ticket. While he would at first blush seem to be running ahead of every one and making great gains, a more careful glance at the returns shows that his is only a surface gain and will not be to his permanent benefit. Hamilton has not given the Republican majority that was expected. The disaffected Democrats did not scratch Campbell to the extent that was anticipated and the vote is a disappointment to a good many of the more prominent Republicans. Gov. Foraker estimates McKinley's majority in the entire State at 15,000, 12,000 of which, he says, will come from the country exclusive of Hamilton. He expects Hamilton to give the Major about 3,000 majority.

The Democratic county and legislative tickets are believed to be snowed under with the exception of a single Democrat who seems to have been elected to the Legislature over a colored man.

The Latest Returns.

At 2:15 a. m. the force engaged in the collection of election returns from Ohio closed with this showing from 692 precincts outside of Cincinnati: McKinley, 111,011; Campbell, 98,270; Ashenhurst, 4,645; Zeits, 3,042. Last year the same precincts: Ryan, 103,255; Cromley, 95,051; Lockwood, 6,018; Curtis, 180. This shows a net Republican gain of 4,537, which still indicates a plurality of upwards of 15,000.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Gov. Campbell said late tonight that if the ratio of Republican gain as shown on returns already received is kept up he will be defeated in the State by 12,000 or 15,000. He is favorably impressed with the working of the Australian ballot and thinks it has proven to be a wise reform. As to the causes of the result, he is of the opinion that the Republicans were determined not to lose in Ohio this year and have drawn party lines exceedingly fine. They had a splendid organization, all the money they needed at their command, and were thus enabled to get out their full vote. The Democrats, on the other hand, were crippled for want of funds and were not able to perfect their organization. The loss of Democratic counties shows that they were not able to get out their strength. The Governor takes the situation philosophically and does not complain.

Officers Voted For.

The elections in Ohio were for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, Judge of Supreme Court, Member of Board of Public Works, State School Commissioners, and Dairy and Food Commissioner; also for Member of the General Assembly as follows: Senate, 30; House of Representatives, 107.

There were five tickets in Hamilton County—the Republican, the Democratic, the Prohibition, the People's, and the Veteran Republican. This last named ticket existed only in Hamilton County. The other four tickets were voted for all over the State. The Hamilton County Veteran Republican ticket was the same as the regular Republican ticket for all State officers, while for county officers it had a separate ticket of its own. In addition to these there was a sixth ticket in Hamilton County—namely: the Bar County ticket, for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, consisting of two Republicans and two Democrats. This bar ticket was adopted by the People's party. It consisted of two regular Democratic nominees, two regular Republican nominees, and one Republican not nominated by the party convention.

The composition of the last General Assembly was: Senate—Republicans, 17; Democrats, 19. House—Republicans, 54; Democrats, 60. Joint ballot—Republicans, 71; Democrats, 79. The number of members of the General Assembly in this State varies from year to year.

The comparison of the returns tonight were with those of the vote for Ryan, the Republican Secretary of State elected last year.

M'KINLEY WAS NON-COMMITTAL.

The Next Governor of Ohio Did Not Indulge in Any Boasting.

CANTON, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Maj. McKinley was an early voter this morning. He spent the day mostly at his apartments in the Hurford and took dinner with his wife at the Saxon residence. Up to 10 o'clock this evening he has been getting the meager returns at his rooms, where a score or more friends had gathered. Newspapers from all over the country have been sending inquiries of his estimates, but he declined to make any figures. He appeared confident of his election. There was much excitement at his political headquarters. Among the first personal dispatches received by McKinley was one from Anglaize County and another from Medina County telling of great Republican gains.

MANSFIELD, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Senator Sherman listened to the reading of the bulletins at Republican headquarters until about 10 o'clock this evening, when he went home. He expressed the opinion before leaving that the State was safe for McKinley by from 15,000 to 20,000, and that the Legislature was safely Republican on joint ballot. Further than this he declined tonight to talk.

THE LEGISLATURE IS REPUBLICAN.

Six or Seven Majority in the Senate and Ten in the House.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The following diagnosis of the legislative situation comes from Democratic sources and may be relied upon as authentic. The Democrats claim the following Senators and Representatives to be elected, omitting Cuyahoga and Hamilton from the calculation: One Democratic Senator each in the Second, Fourth, Third, Ninth, Fourteenth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-eighth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and two in the Thirty-second, a total of twelve. One Republican Senator each in the Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and two in the Twentieth and Twenty-second, nine in all.

Districts not fully heard from or in doubt: Seventh and Twenty-first, electing one each; the First and Twenty-fifth, electing three each; and the Thirty-third, electing two—a total of ten, of whom the Democrats expect to secure four or five.

One Democratic Representative each from the Counties of Adams, Pike, Allen, Ashland, Auglaize, Brown, Butler, Clermont, Coshocton, Crawford, Darke, Defiance, Erie, Fairfield, Henry, Hocking, Vinton, Holmes, Tacking, Marion, Morrow, Mercer, Monroe, Ottawa, Paulding, Pickaway, Putnam, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Tuscarawas, Van Wert, Wayne, Williams, Wyandotte; two in Franklin and one doubtful; two in Montgomery and one doubtful; a total of thirty-seven.

One Republican Representative each in the Counties of Ashtabula, Athens, Carroll, Harrison, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Delaware, Fayette, Fulton, Gallia, Geauga, Lake, Greene, Huron, Jefferson, Lawrence, Logan, Lorain, Mahoning, Medina, Meigs, Miami, Morgan, Scioto, Trumbull, Union, Warren, two from Columbiana, two from Lucas, and one doubtful; total, 30. Close counties that the returns leave doubtful are Belmont, Guernsey, Hancock, Hardin, Highland, Jackson, Knox, Madison, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Portage, Preble, Ross, Summit, Washington, and Wood, one each, and Stark two; total, 19. Cuyahoga has elected three Republican Senators and eight Republican Representatives. Hamilton has probably elected three Republican Senators and ten Republican Representatives. There is a close pull on some two or three of them, but at least ten will be Republicans.

The worst results that can be figured out, giving Democrats the benefit of every doubt, show a Republican majority of six or seven in the Senate and not less than ten in the House, provided, of course, Hamilton is Republican, as seems now to be a certainty.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—At 2:30 a. m. the indications are that McKinley is elected by 12,000 to 15,000 majority. The Republicans have both branches of the Legislature by working majorities. Returns not yet too meager to give close figures, but they indicate the election of the Republican legislative tickets in most of the close counties and Senatorial districts. The Republican majority on joint ballot will hardly fall below twenty, and may reach thirty. Leading Republicans here are betting that Sherman will be his own successor. This city gives Campbell upwards of 1,000 plurality, and McKinley will not have 1,000 in Cuyahoga County.

EXPERIENCE WITH THE NEW SYSTEM.

The Careless Ones Lost Their Votes, but Generally the System Worked All Right.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The Australian ballot law was employed for the first time in Ohio today, and so far as Columbus is concerned it was but a partial success. As an instrument to secure a secret ballot it performed its office well, but through ignorance of its proper working on the part of both the voters and the election judges a number of votes were lost. This state of affairs was brought about by the mistakes of the voters in marking their tickets and the inability of judges to handle the crowds in precincts where the registration was heavy. It is estimated that not less than 300 votes were lost in the Seventh and Eighth Wards alone, there not being sufficient time before the closing of the polls for the voters to exercise their suffrage. Of course this hardship came alone to those who had put off the task of voting until the last moment allowed under the law, and then there was not enough time to handle them properly. Other features of the law commended it to the good opinion of citizens, for in its exercise the mission of the ward bummer is forever ended and the political heeler is without an occupation. Advices from the rural districts are to the effect that quite a number of votes were lost through the ignorance of the voters, although schools had been established in all the townships for the education of the masses.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The election reports show that the new ballot law worked very well in this city and throughout the State. It is estimated that about 5 per cent of the votes were lost through defective ballots. On account of the unexpectedly large number of scratched tickets the count has been slow. In some of the German wards this morning there was a rush of voters, and it was impossible for the judges to accommodate them all with booths. Quite a large number of workingmen could not wait, and left the polls. The Republicans suffered more seriously from defective tickets than the Democrats. The latter generally voted straight, while the former did most of the scratching. In one precinct a large number of negroes were virtually disfranchised. They took their tickets and had them put in the box without making any mark at all on them. At no place was any trouble reported, and the returns made to the Election Board were nearly all in good order, as the Republicans claim that the printing of the tickets in English only lost them quite a number of votes among the German Republicans "over the Rhine." Most of the voters express themselves well pleased with the new system and it is highly probable that if a vote were taken in this county the law would be allowed to stand as it is.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 3.—[Special.]—The Australian ballot was introduced into Ohio at the election today, and citizens regardless of party are enthusiastic in praising the system. There were some mistakes and amusing incidents, such as well-known citizens carefully folding their blanket ballots and forgetting to mark them before doing so. The vote was remarkably heavy and voters went to the booths much earlier than under the old plan. This was due to the general supposition that the new plan would require more time than the old, but such was not the case. Very few voters used the five minutes allotted, many required only

[Continued on sixth page.]

BULLETIN
—OF—
TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

NOV. 4, 1891.

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3 New Voting System a Success in Chicago.
Banquet of the Methodist Social Union.
5 Massachusetts Is Democratic, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Colorado, and South Dakota Republican.
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10 Washington's Racing Talent Caught.
Long Shots Win at the Garfield Track.
World's Fair Work at Jackson Park.
Tim Hopkins Talks About His Will

Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth Wards, all of them by reduced majorities.

The Prohibitionists polled something over 2,000 votes on the average. The Labor people did better and polled from 2,500 to 3,200, while the Guthrie party scored over 5,000 votes, which only demonstrates what persistence will do. The Labor and Prohibition parties will be entitled to place their tickets in the field next year by convention and without petition, having polled more than 2 per cent of the total vote cast.

How the Precincts Voted.

FIRST WARD.

Precinct.	PRES'T CO. REC. Green. R.	Coop. D.	DRAINAGE TR. Bolden. R.	Bogie. D.
1	56	66	66.5	91
2	56	66	66.5	91
3	61	67	94.5	95
4	28	29	50	70
5	61	66	66	91.5
6	82	82	115	138
7	61	57	94.5	91
8	61	66	66	91
9	44	44	44	66
10	46	50	70.5	95
11	61	64	94.5	97
12	39	39	55.5	58.5
13	37	39		
Total	1,119	1,145	1,460.5	1,709.5

SECOND WARD.

1	80	72	118	112
2	73	68	92	105
3	56	56	56.5	82.5
4	85	50	92	79.5
5	88	83	123.5	115
6	72	73	92.5	98
7	72	73	92	112
8	11	10	23	23
9	139	138	206	166
10	137	136	162.5	161
11	105	98	92	98
12	96	93	138	143
13	96	93	138	70.5
14	57	51	92	89
15	145	144	207	205
16	77	78	115	89
17	77			
Total	1,718	944	2,166.5	1,432

THIRD WARD.

1	131	31	199	44
2	98	82	150	70.5
3	122	82	150	86.5
4			184	94
5	118	60	161	123
6	118	60	161	120.5
7	118	60	161	68
8	118	60	161	112.5
9	141	82	207	75.5
10	141	82	207	106
11	105	61	161	90.5
12	105	61	161	146
13	105	61	161	89
14	105	61	161	89
15	155	90	183.5	89
Total	1,823	944	2,479.5	1,509.5

One precinct missing.

FOURTH WARD.

1	297	99	392.5	135.5
2	207	99	276	181
3	153	76	184.5	117
4	153	76	184.5	117
5	153	76	184.5	117

IT PROVES A SUCCESS.

PEACE REIGNS AT THE POLLS UNDER THE NEW VOTING SYSTEM.

Citizens of Chicago Permitted to Cast Their Ballots Without Annoyance, and Only the Illiterate Find Cause for Complaint—Thugs, Workers, and Ticket Peddlers Banished—Voters Express Themselves Pleased, and It Is Easy for the Judges and Clerks.

Every good citizen of Chicago is well satisfied with the Australian ballot system. It worked admirably yesterday. It might have been entirely perfect had the Election Commissioners and the judges of election performed their entire duty as set forth in the law. That they did not do so was apparent in nearly every precinct where there was a Democratic primary contest. With this drawback everything was as the voter would have wished. There were no ticket-peddlers at the polls to annoy the voters with their importunities to "put on a paster" or to vote for this candidate or that one. The "toucher," the "roundsr," and the "plug-ugly" were conspicuous by their absence except where the Democratic primary was allowed to encroach nearer than 300 feet of the regular polling-place in defiance of the law. There was therefore quiet and peace at the polls. When the voter deposited his ballot no greasy ward-worker looked over his shoulder to examine it, that he might guess by its size and form what ticket was voted.

In point of fact it was pleasant to vote yesterday, save where the obnoxious Democratic primary with its attendant bummers intruded. The voter had leisure to arrange his ticket to suit himself. He was not interrupted in doing so. A nice desk, a pencil, a clean, new ballot were furnished him. The judges and clerks treated him courteously. He was able to perform his full duty in two minutes and

"IT'S LIKE A SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC," SAID A JUDGE IN THE FIRST WARD.

go on his way to his business or, if he chose, to enjoy himself. The intelligent voter really seemed to enjoy himself. He did not bother the judges asking questions as to how he should mark his ballot. He had read the newspapers and knew how to do it as well as the judges. Indeed, he knew it a great deal better than the judges in most instances.

But it was not pleasant to the illiterate or stupid voter. The stupid voter was, in fact, worse off than the wholly illiterate one. He could not swear that he could not read English. He had to mark his ballot, therefore, without assistance, and a sorry mess he made of it in many instances. He bored the judges in the first place. He misunderstood their directions. He got angry with himself and the judges and frequently left the booth without voting. Hundreds of such voters remained away from the polls altogether rather than make an exhibition of their stupidity at the polling places. It is probable that thousand of illiterate voters in some of the Democratic wards abstained from voting rather than make confession of their illiteracy. Others contented themselves with marking a cross in the circle to the left of the Democratic ticket. They copied from dummies presented to them by the ward-workers. This rule was closely observed, especially in the Sixteenth Ward and in some precincts of the First.

The Intelligent Voter Gains.

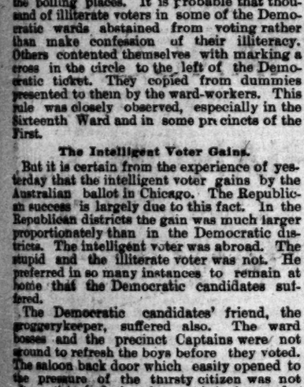
But it is certain from the experience of yesterday that the intelligent voter gains by the Australian ballot in Chicago. The Republican success is largely due to this fact. In the Republican districts the gain was much larger proportionately than in the Democratic districts. The intelligent voter was abroad. The stupid and the illiterate voter was not. He preferred in so many instances to remain at home that the Democratic candidates suffered.

The Democratic candidates' friend, the groggerykeeper, suffered also. The ward bosses and the precinct Captains were not around to refresh the boys before they voted. The saloon back door which easily opened to the pressure of the thirsty citizen was not often disturbed, therefore, and the bartender almost slept at his post. The bummers who hung around at a distance from the polling-places were seldom able to quench their thirst at the expense of the visiting statesmen, therefore. There was a consequent absence of drunkenness and disorder.

But perhaps the happiest man yesterday was the candidate. Even the Democratic candidates bore up bravely, though early in the day they felt they were defeated. Their assessments were light. They had no occasion to hire ticket peddlers or to get out pasters, and they did not feel obliged in making their rounds to treat the crowd. The Australian ballot system was a blessed relief to them. It contributed to the reduction of their assessments, to the curtailment of their expenses, and to the lightening of their labors during the canvass. One result of this is that it will not be so difficult to get respectable businessmen to become candidates in the future. All they will have to contribute for is the hiring of halls and brass bands. These former necessary adjuncts of the campaign will not be indispensable in the future, either. On the whole, therefore, the Australian ballot system may be pronounced an unqualified and unquestioned success.

The Respectable Voter's Opportunity.

Persons who have been in the habit of staying away from the polls, too, on election day because they did not care to run the gantlet to get their ballot to the judges were more than pleased by the change which has been



"O, MY, WOT A NICE DOLL-HOUSE!"

brought about by the adoption of the new law. The new system of voting was declared a great success by those of them who ventured out yesterday, and, as some expressed it, voting was really a pleasure.

The "political thug" was absent and order and quiet reigned about the polls. The prominent feature was the uniformity of decorum which characterized all of the polling places. This was true even in tough precincts where it had been usual for the patrol-wagons to visit the polling place in response to the call of the officers on duty. Under the old law there were always a crowd of men of questionable character hanging around the voting place even in precincts where the more intelligent voters predominated. There were always a dozen or more ticket-peddlers representing the various political parties, precinct captains, and ward hustlers. These persons were on hand, regardless of the importance of the election, and were conspicuous in their solicitation of votes.

The Old System of Persuading.

They entertained a high estimation of their ability to persuade a man against his will. In fact their persuasive powers had a monetary value, and while most of them did not have the moral stability to even control their own votes, except as they were or were not booked for $5 or $10 for the day's service, they always succeeded in making the Campaign committee believe that the election could not be conducted without their assistance. These self-important individuals were known as ticket peddlers, and strutted about with a blue, or white, or red ribbon pinned to their coats indicating the political faith to which they belonged.

To a man who had a mind of his own they were a source of much annoyance, and many

"I SAY, DON'T IT LOOK LIKE A PHOTOGRAPHIC DARK-ROOM?" "YES, FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL NEGATIVES!"

a man refrained from voting simply because he did not wish to encounter the array of so-called talent of majority swellers. When the vest-pocket system of voting came into practice by the custom of mailing the tickets the professional ticket peddler lost a large degree of his usefulness, but it took an act of the General Assembly to get rid of him. Even under the vest-pocket system he was on hand, but much of his time was devoted to kicking his heels together, as the voter by degrees learned to walk right past him and give no audience to his entreaties.

Advantageous but Expensive.

The vest-pocket system had its advantages, but it was expensive. Candidates were assessed heavily to pay the extra cost. The mailing of the tickets in itself was a heavy item and to this was coupled the expense for the ticket peddlers. It had come to such a pass that the legitimate campaign expenses saddled on a committee to conduct an election in the city alone were $21,000. Campaign committees could run the bill as much higher as they could obtain money to spend. Often these committees would go in debt, but of late years experience had taught those conducting campaigns not to contract debts unless they were sure of the money. Aside from the expenses attending the sending out of the tickets, the candidates went to great expense in sending out pasters. Many a man was led, after getting into the excitement of a campaign, to spend as much money as the salary of the office amounted to, and often much more.

The new law has made it possible for a man to be a candidate for an office without spending a fortune or being forced out of business by an assignee's sale after the election, in case he is defeated.

Ticket Peddlers Have Departed.

The ticket peddlers have been abolished and the tickets are paid for by the municipality or county, as the election may be. A voter can now go quietly to the polling place, is given a ticket by the judges, and steps into a booth and marks it as his desire or conscience may dictate. He is not buttonholed by half a dozen individuals who imagine they know more about how he should vote than the voter himself.

Another feature yesterday was the absence of crowds about the polling places. The best of order prevailed everywhere, and in the toughest precincts the polls were not surrounded by the bums and thugs who are usually on hand.

Next to the candidate the policeman was the happiest man to be found yesterday. He had nothing to do. Even in the turbulent First and the bloody Eighteenth his duties were of the lightest. There were no arrests growing out of the election, and no disturbance. Whatever disturbance there was grew out of the Democratic primaries, which ought not to be tolerated in the vicinity of the regular polling places.

One fact demonstrated by the election, too, is the utter unfitness of some of the judges of election for their duties. They were in many instances unable to instruct the illiterate

"NO, SIR'EE, I'M NOT VOTIN' IN DAT PATROL-BOX!"

voters. They confused the stupid ones. Their count of the vote is in many cases of doubtful accuracy. Numerous complaints have been made of their illegal action. Several complaints have been made of their failure to open the polling places at the proper time. There is room for change beyond a doubt.

PLEASED WITH THE NEW LAW.

Officials and Other Voters Consider It a Great Improvement on the Old One.

Republican victory followed the first trial of the Australian ballot system in Chicago. Republicans were pleased and gave the system credit for a goodly share of the party's majorities. The Democrats professed themselves pleased with the quiet that attends the workings of the new law, but were a bit shy of praise where the results were concerned.

Mayor Washburne said: "Everywhere as the purity of the ballot is advanced Republican successes will keep pace. The Australian system undoubtedly may be declared a success as far as the City of Chicago is concerned. I am pleased personally and for my party at the results of its first trial in this city."

"Commissioner Aldrich said: "I went over a goodly portion of the city and the scenes about the polling places were in marked contrast to those of former times. There was an utter absence of the old-time crowd of hangers-on outside the polls, a fact that made it a bit difficult at times to find the places. The 'heeler' has gone, and gone for good. Hundreds of citizens voted today who have voted rarely before. Today they knew they could do their duty without attendant uncomfortable jostling and solicitation from ticket peddlers and heelers. Then, again, that provision of the law relative to jury duty sent many to the polls who have been kept away before. In a nutshell, les me say the system is a grand success."

City Attorney J. J. Kern wouldn't admit for a moment that the secret ballot had aught to do with the defeat of his party. To prove this Mr. Kern said that in two precincts of the Nineteenth Ward where the Democrats managed to get out only eighty-five votes at a primary there were nearly 200 Democratic ballots cast yesterday. "You may say for me," concluded Mr. Kern, "that causes apart from the new ballot brought defeat to the greater portion of the ticket in Chicago."

Controller May had this to say: "The voter today cast his ballot as he wanted to and not to suit other people. Secrecy is a great gain for the man who fears to offend others when the face of his ballot is known. The individuality of a man came out today and the bulldozer found his occupation gone. More than satisfactory is what I think of the first operation of the new law in Chicago."

County Clerk Wulff said: "What do I think of the Australian ballot system? The Democrats are not in it."

Sam B. Raymond was delighted over the results under the new system, which he declared "filled a long-felt want" better than any want has been filled for many a day.

"The system worked like a charm in the Twenty-fourth Ward," said George S. Willits. "We were through up there before dusk, and there was not a clash or a whimper all day long."

"The results show that it is a good law, do they not?" said Oil Inspector W. T. Ball. "But outside of the results the system worked admirably, and everybody I have seen is more than pleased with it."

The figures were not particularly pleasing to Roger Sullivan, but he was entirely satisfied that the Australian system is the best that could be adopted.

EASY FOR JUDGES AND CLERKS.

Chief Clerk Twohig Says There Were Few Questions Asked by Any of Them.

"The operation of the new law was almost perfect," said James W. Twohig of the Board of Election Commissioners. "Many opportunities were offered the voters to practice the new system, but only a limited number availed themselves of them. But the general run of voters had evidently perfected themselves in the method. Ordinarily on election days we have been kept on the jump in our office, and two telephones were needed to answer calls for instruction, etc. But today the bell of our single telephone was only sounded at long intervals. The judges seemed to understand their duties perfectly. There was delay caused by voters lingering in the booths, but not half so much time was lost as under the old system when 'workers' wrangled over a voter. The system is exactly the one needed. From what I hear I believe the percentage of ballots declared invalid on account of mistakes in preparation will be small."

DISFRANCHISED THROUGH MISTAKE.

Why A. C. Brackebush, No. 307 La Salle Avenue, Did Not Vote.

A. C. Brackebush, the coal dealer, whose place of business is No. 225 Dearborn street, was disfranchised yesterday by an election clerk. He has lived at his present residence, No. 307 La Salle avenue, in the Third Precinct of the Twenty-fourth Ward, for fourteen years. This is the first time he has been disfranchised. H. C. Brackebush, a cousin of the disfranchised man, moved into the same house and left there after a short residence.

AN INQUISITIVE OLD GENTLEMAN.

A suspect notice was sent to H. C. Brackebush. No one opened them nor knew of their contents. He moved away soon.

Yesterday Mr. Brackebush, the coal merchant, tried to vote. The judges said he was not entitled to vote, as his name had been scratched off the registry list. He tried to show the difference in initials. The judges refused to hear him. He went to the Election Commissioners. Mr. Twohig, the chief clerk, looked over the list and found that it was H. C. Brackebush to whom a suspect notice had been sent. Then H. C. Brackebush went back to the polling place where he has voted for the last fourteen years and tried to vote. He was refused again. H. Meyering and L. Cook, the Democratic judges, refused him any aid. Meyering threatened to call the police to arrest outsiders who protested that Brackebush should be allowed to vote. But Mr. Brackebush was prevented from voting. He called again at the Election Commissioners' office. Chief Clerk Twohig said: "The record stands here and I can do nothing for you at this late hour."

The record was called for and inspected and was found to have the name of H. C. Brackebush. But as the clerks had erased the name of A. C. for H. C. Brackebush, the former lost his vote.

FORMED A GENUINE CURIOSITY.

What Some North-Siders Said of the New Voting System.

The fresco voting booths at Rush and Erie streets formed the early morning attraction for the small children in the neighborhood. Two little eifin creatures in dotted pinafores made themselves comfortable in one of the booths until told by a big policemen to "move on and not come within a hundred feet of the boxes unless ye'se voting." The little girls stole away, but one turned back and exclaimed tearfully: "O, my! what pretty doll-houses; and he won't let us play there!" Just as an early voter stood by the judges' window learning the language of Australian voters a kodak fiend appeared with a focus on the window. "That does settle it," said the disgusted voter looking up. "I'm a voter, but I'm no freak. This voting while you wait is all right enough, but I just don't figure out as my picture is needful." He walked away, eying the curtained booth askance as probable dark rooms where political negatives were developed.

"Is this the place where the kangaroo votin's done?" asked a lease-holder of squatter privileges on the riparian rights that run into the stone wall on the North Shore drive. "Australian system, you mean?" asked the judge, "are you a voter?" "I'm a voter, but I'm no Austrian, an' I've got my naturalization papers, and can vote." The system was explained. "An' I go into one of them bath-rooms to write my ticket?" "Yes." "Don't I get a ticket for my friend?" "No, sir." "You're

"SAY, DO I COME OUT NOW?"

not hidin' anything behind them curtains?" "No, sir." "You make a cross behind them names?" "If you wish." "That's good. I can make my mark, but you might have kept me from votin' if I had to sign my name."

The whole system came in for criticism. An Englishman who had just voted walked up to a fellow countryman and said: "They call this the Australian system, don't ye know, and it's not at all, I say. It's no more Australian than I am. It's English, ye know, and they just call it Australian so as not to offend the bloomin' Irish, don't ye know. That's a fact, for I was judge of election in the old country and know what I'm talking about."

Thought It a Picnic.

"It's just like a Sunday-school picnic," said one of the judges at the Seventh Precinct, First Ward, No. 54 Custom House place. "We're called tough down here, but it's all dead wrong. No tough would desecrate a confessional like that," said the judge as he pointed to the booths. A doubtful voter walked up to the booths, looked at the curtains, and disappeared behind the one with green figures on a white background. "Them Democrats is showin' strength," said the judge, as he cast a retrospective glance on the falling curtain."

For the curtains to the booths, all the remnant counters seemed to have been cleared. There were curtains in Venetian red, and pea green with Van Dyke brown flowers, and pink curtains figured over with green dogs' heads. There were pictured or serpents which voters eyed with suspicion. There were muslin curtains from which the signs "Fruit of the loom" looked out to propound the query, "How's Ohio going," and some booths, which were extremely popular, were draped with green baize.

"You choose your pattern, gents," said one judge, "and they's all full width. The compartments is all well ventilated, and bein' of sheet iron is absolutely fireproof." Down in the Nineteenth Ward the voting booths were eyed with suspicion and therefore the cause of pure water lost many votes. "What's the use," asked one beetle-browed individual with his hair smoothed down over the right eyebrow, and chased back at right angles to a targent with the ear. "What's the use, I re-

THE VOTING-PLACE OF THE FIRST PRECINCT IN THE FIRST WARD.

peats. We are just not in it. Look!" and an index was leveled at the three curtained booths. "You just go and try to vote. You don't know nuthin' about it. You makes some triflin' mistake, gets in a vote too little or too many, and one of the three judges turns around, without movin', to one of them three patrol boxes and in a jiffy he's pulled the wagon on you. You can sit in, but I'll just stay out on the Australian game. I don't care to vote, and people as ain't foolish don't care to monkey with no patrol boxes."

"Well, I'm here, now, where do we start?" and "I'm a voter, and if you don't think the operation is going to prove serious, start her up, Doc," were the opening salutations to two judges in the Twenty-third Ward. A Parisian walked up to the voting booths and drew the curtain aside. "Do you want to vote?" asked an officer. "Certainly not," replied the Frenchman, and walked by with a face distorted with surprise. It was just 3:30 o'clock when a voter walked up to the booth at Wells and Locust streets. He asked no questions, folded his vote, and saw it registered correctly. He passed on without a word, and the clerk's lower jaw dropped. It was at this juncture that the gasoline stove in the judges' booth at Wells and Locust exploded, and a general alarm was turned in.

FAVORED THE PURPLE BOOTH.

A Feature of the Election in the First Precinct of the Twelfth Ward—Incidents.

The introduction of the Australian voting system was a shock to the voters of the First Precinct of the Twelfth Ward. Democrats poll one vote to five Republican votes in that polling-place. The front of each of the four polling booths was covered with calico. Three booths were draped with light pink calico and one with purple. The purple booth was early in the day denominated Democratic, and it was an odd coincidence that all the well-known Democratic voters of the precinct went at once into the purple booth.

"Purple is the royal color and the color of power," said one voter.

A candle sat in the purple booth and there were none in the others. A voter said: "The Republican judges, Page and Summers, must think we are after holding a wake in there." Then Jim Ryan and Tom Duffy, Democratic veterans in that precinct, protested against the candle. They said it conjured up unfavorable thoughts, but Pat Collier, Republican challenger, contended that it was all right; that Democrats could not see by daylight; that they had to have the artificial light of the wake before they could distinguish common objects. So the candle remained and the Democratic voters utilized it.

The Democratic primary election in the Fifth Ward hardly attracted its share of the interest. In some precincts but one ticket was in the field. J. A. Hartnett and John Kreebs were the candidates of the Chicago Democracy for County Committeemen, and A. Annweiler and James Dailey represented the County Democracy element. In some of the precincts factional lines were not drawn.

Some of the oldest politicians in the Fifth Ward said yesterday that they had never known such a quiet election day. While a fair vote was polled, there was no flying about in carriages or whas is known to the politician as "hustling" done.

An attempt was made to hurry up delinquent voters yesterday afternoon. Just be-

AN "AL FRESCO" VOTING-PLACE IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

fore time for closing the polls a gayly decorated band wagon with a brass band paraded the streets, bearing a banner on which was conspicuously printed the inscription, "Go home and vote the Republican ticket before it is too late. Polls close at 4 o'clock."

BETTER THAN THE OLD METHOD.

The New Voting System Works Well in Evanston—Action by the Women.

The new system of voting was a success in Evanston, and voters were enabled to cast their ballots more rapidly than under the old method. The women kept away from the polls, but held a meeting at the Avenue House and the following was drawn up for circulation among the suffragists:

We agree to circulate the following request and earnestly urge our fathers, husbands, and sons to thus prove their faith by their works, and to remember that it is specially pleading for clinging hands and tempted hearts to whom we have said "Be patient; mother is surely coming to the rescue." The voter's pledge:

Believing that the persistent disregard of the rights and privileges of the women citizens is contrary to the fundamental principles of our government, we declare our intention not to vote for any man of whatever party who is opposed to this great principle of liberty and equality.

The women also commenced the agitation for securing a large list of names to the petition presented to the State Legislature at its last session, as it is intended to place the same petition with a largely lengthened list of signatures before the Legislature at its coming session. The said petition to read as follows:

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois: We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Illinois, earnestly petition your honorable body to promptly submit to the people of the State an amendment to the constitution which shall secure to all women citizens of Illinois of the age of 21 years and upward and possessing the qualifications prescribed for male voters the right to vote for school officers and upon all questions pertaining to our public schools and educational methods. We make this appeal without hesitation, since you have already, by an act which became a law July 1, 1873, declared that any woman, married or single, of the age of 21 years and upward, and possessing the qualifications prescribed for men, shall be eligible to any office under the general or special school laws of the State, and as a result of such a law in several counties women are serving acceptably as County Superintendents. With the education of children in the home and school-room almost exclusively delegated to women, would it not be safe and wise to allow this experience to crystallize into laws for the State, the State being merely an aggregation of families.

HOW TO PREVENT CRIME.

ITS CAUSES DISCUSSED AT A BANQUET OF THE METHODIST SOCIAL UNION.

State's-Attorney Longenecker, Superintendent of Police McClaughry, and Others Give Their Ideas as to What Makes Criminals and How They Should Be Punished—Their Views Regarding First Offenders—Subject Discussed by the Seven O'Clock Club.

The annual meeting and first banquet of the season of the Chicago Methodist Social Union, held last night at the Palmer House, was a memorable affair. "Crimmality and the Churches" was the subject discussed by State's Attorney J. M. Longenecker, Superintendent of Police R. W. McClaughry, and the Hon. Farmer Arkinson, the English Methodist member of Parliament.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

President, George W. Chamberlain; Vice-Presidents, H. C. Staver, Dr. I. N. Danforth, Georgo Rounseville, J. M. Longenecker, and H. H. C. Miller; Secretary, C. E. Piper; Treasurer, J. R. Lingrin. Directors, M. E. Cole, E. C. Wilson, G. W. Moss, John Farsons, Richard Nash, M. C. Eames, John Chamber, H. J. Thomson, and G. E. Willard.

Mr. Longenecker spoke in favor of greater charity toward young criminals and those guilty of their first or of unpremeditated crimes. The problem was not how to send all the criminals to the penitentiary, but how best to keep crime from increasing. He did not agree with those who believed that it was already on the increase. It never would be so long as churches and schools continued their present work.

The speaker favored laws which would not send men to the penitentiary for a first offense of embezzlement. Money was at the bottom of almost every crime. In nine cases out of ten the man robbed would not prosecute if the money was repaid by the hard labors of some poor sister, mother, or wife of the wrongdoer. A young boy had taken $300 from a business-man in Chicago. He agreed not to prosecute if the boy's uncle paid back the money, and the Judge suspended sentence. The uncle could not earn the money, and for three years, the speaker said, that business-man had hounded him to have that case put back on the docket. Mr. Longenecker considered that man a greater criminal than the boy. Premeditated crimes should be punished, but clemency should be shown those committed from hunger or in a momentary fit of passion.

Chief McClaughry thought that crime was on the increase. It could not be stopped by legislation nor by increasing the police force. Neither the Mayor nor the police could accomplish anything except when backed by a Christian public sentiment. The relation of the churches to social order was merely the relation of cause to effect. Where there were no churches—meaning the religious sentiment of a community—there could be no such thing as social order. Anarchy, misrule, and chaos had prevailed where men had lost that sentiment. Sociologists were striving to solve the problem, but their light merely punctuated the darkness. Vice flourished in darkness, and he claimed that if a 20,000 candle-power arc light were placed in every alley on the South Side of Chicago more good would be done than if the police force were trebled. The churches could designate the moral darkness. Hire the theaters for Sunday night services or plant the churches next to the theaters and other places of Sunday amusement and Sabbath desecration would soon be stopped.

The Hon. Farmer Atkinson presented the meetings of the English Methodists and told of the hundreds who, as he spoke, were lying on the Thames embankment and in Trafalgar Square in London without food. Criminals were made in that way. On his return home it was his intention to devote himself to the work of helping the people who were dying, yet had not been sentenced to death either by God or man.

The after-dinner program was pleasantly varied by vocal music rendered by Mr. and Mrs. James Stephen Martin.

RIGHT OF WOMEN TO VOTE.

The Englewood Seven O'Clock Club Discusses the Subject—Arguments Advanced.

Fifty members of the Seven O'Clock club indulged in the first banquet of the season last night in Masonic Hall, Sixty-third and Yale streets, and afterwards listened to the discussion of the important question, "Ought Women Vote?" Victor Alderson officiated as Secretary or Chairman and J. A. Stoddard was the first speaker, and he was in favor of women suffrage. He did not think woman would lose her loveliness by voting. Women, he said, armed with a ballot and an idea were most powerful and good. J. H. Togle spoke in the negative and said that he was convinced that women ought not to vote. It was too much power for sweethearts and not enough for man. He said it would not elevate woman or purify the ballot-box and that it was a privilege that once gained by woman would cease to be a novelty and consequently useless. Elections would be more disreputable than now. A general discussion followed.

NEW BRAZIL AND NEW YORK LINE.

The Company Elects Officers and Directors —Government Concessions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Brazil and New York Steamship company, held at the Lincoln National Bank, the following officers were elected: A. J. Dittenhoefer, President; Thomas L. James, Vice-President; John N. Hayward, Treasurer, and Rufus R. Wilson, Secretary, to hold office for one year. The following Board of Directors was elected: A. J. Dittenhoefer, Thomas L. James, John N. Hayward, Rufus R. Wilson, Meyer Hellman, John Straiton, Samuel Barton, Wylie J. Rouse, Frank S. Gray, Nominato J. De S. Lima, and J. E. De Silva Jomes. The Executive committee of the new corporation will consist of Messrs. Barton, Hayward, Wilson, Straiton, and Hellman. The capital of the company is $1,000,000. Valuable concessions in the way of a subsidy and a guaranty of the company's bonds have been obtained from the Brazilian Government. The company expects to have some of its vessels in commission before the close of the year.

Tired of Dodging Detectives.

Late Monday night Fred W. Scaife walked into the Central Station and said he wanted to give himself up, as he had embezzled $500 from his employer in Philadelphia. He had traveled around enough, he said, trying to dodge the detectives. He was locked up and the Chief of Police of Philadelphia was telegraphed. He wired back to hold Scaife.

A Legislative Indorsement.

A law was passed last winter in Minnesota affecting the sale of alum baking powders. The interest excited by the bill when proposed led to a long and thorough investigation by a legislative committee of the qualities of all the baking powders sold in that State, with the result that the Royal was shown by very positive evidence from the State Chemist, Dr. Drew, and others, to be the purest, strongest, and in all respects the best baking powder in the market.

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Electric-lighted, steam-heated vestibule trains to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, and Sioux City. Through sleeping-car daily to Portland, Ore., via Northern Pacific railroad. City ticket office, 207 Clark street, Chicago.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa,

A very nutritious drink for children.

Vaughan's—Flower Show Daily.

Chrysanthemums at Vaughan's seed store, 38 State

New method—teeth without plate.

Experience and skill combined; low prices. Drs. McChesny.

John T. Shayne & Co.,

reliable furriers. Correct Styles now ready. Nos. 191 and 193 State street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

EVIDENCE OF A WRECK WASHED ASHORE.

Several Pails and a Cabin Door Marked "Steamer Powers" Found Near Manistee.

MANISTEE, Mich., Nov. 3.—Several pails marked "Steamer Power" and a cabin door have been found on the beach eighteen miles north of here. No other wreckage can be seen. The only steamer by that name is the D. W. Powers, owned by J. Chamley of Chicago, and valued at $18,000. It is not insured. The Captain is Michael O'Day, and it carries a crew of fifteen men. The wreckage may have been washed from the deck and the steamer continued through the gale. The Powers left Chicago last Friday for Manistique to load lumber for Michigan City. Telegrams to the Chicago Lumber company at Manistique brought no response.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The schooner Annie M. Peterson arrived here leaking. The crew pumped steadily for five days, when they placed a canvas jacket under the vessel, but that did not help it. The Captain of the Peterson reports a schooner ashore on Serder Island, with the foretop mast gone. Capt. Lewis Larson of the steamer Colin Campbell, who was reported drowned at Chicago, has turned up in this city.

NEW CHARGE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

It Alleges That Clapp Spooner Misappropriated $100,000 in Cash and Articles.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 3.—An amendment to an original complaint in the suit of the Adams Express company against Clapp Spooner was filed today in the Superior Court. It alleges that in addition to the former amounts Spooner has unlawfully appropriated money and various articles of value to the extent of $100,000. They therefore petition the court for an order of pecuniary remuneration or for the return of the alleged misappropriated money.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF OF THE WEATHER BUREAU WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—Indications till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, generally warmer, southerly winds and fair, but with overcast sky: warmer Thursday.

For Michigan and Wisconsin warmer southerly winds; generally fair, except light rains in Upper Michigan; warmer Thursday.

For Iowa, warmer, southerly winds, generally fair but with overcast sky.

For Kansas and Nebraska, fair weather, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion, stationary temperature in western portion, fair Thursday.

For Colorado, continued warmer, southerly winds, fair weather, fair Thursday.

For Minnesota, cloudiness and occasional local rain, southerly winds, slightly warmer, cooler and fair Thursday.

For North Dakota and South Dakota, generally fair weather, warmer in eastern, stationary temperature in remaining portions, southwesterly winds, cooler and fair Thursday.

For Montana, cooler, fair weather, westerly winds.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE OF LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL, CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Forecast for twenty-four hours ending midnight, Nov. 4: For Northern Illinois and Northwestern Indiana, warmer and cloudy weather, with occasional light local showers, generally fair and still warmer Thursday.

For Chicago and vicinity, warmer and generally fair, although occasional showers are probable, fresh to brisk southerly winds, generally fair and warmer Thursday.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Weather.	Precipitation in inches and hundredths.
Abilene, Tex.	30.12	70	78	8	....	....	Clear.	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.00	34	60	26	W.	L.	Fair.	....
Boston, Mass.	30.30	34	42	N.	W.	....	Clear.	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.28	34	36	N.	E.	....	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.30	52	60	N	....	....	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.28	52	60	N.	E.	....	Clear.	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.14	56	66	S.	W.	....	Fair.	....
Chicago.	30.34	40	46	S.	....	....	Fair.	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.36	40	40	N.	E.	....	Clear.	....
Cleveland, O.	30.38	38	42	S.	W.	....	Clear.	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.30	40	44	S.	....	....	Clear.	....
Denver, Colo.	30.10	52	72	N.	....	....	Clear.	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.22	42	44	S.	....	....	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.38	38	42	N.	....	....	Clear.	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.22	50	66	Calm.	....	....	Clear.	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.38	44	48	S.	E.	....	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.06	42	44	S.	....	....	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa.	30.34	42	42	S.	E.	....	Cl'udy	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.24	70	72	E.	....	....	Clear.	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.34	32	38	S.	E.	....	Clear.	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.30	34	44	S.	E.	....	Fair.	....
Helena, Mont.	30.00	62	66	S.	W.	....	Cl'udy	....
Huron, S. D.	30.08	40	50	S.	....	....	Clear.	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.30	40	44	S.	E.	....	Clear.	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.24	56	66	N.	....	....	Clear.	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.20	46	46	S.	E.	....	Cl'udy	.30
Keokuk, Ia.	30.28	46	48	S.	E.	....	Cl'udy	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.28	52	58	N.	W.	....	Clear.	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.26	44	46	S.	....	....	Cl'udy	....
Louisville, Ky.	30.30	44	50	N.	....	....	Cl'udy	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.36	34	38	S.	E.	....	Clear.	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.20	38	44	S.	....	....	Clear.	....
Memphis, Tenn.	30.28	52	60	N.	W.	....	Fair.	†
Miles City, ...	29.96	54	60	N.	W.	....	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.30	40	46	S.	E.	....	Clear.	....
Minnedosa, ...	29.90	38	50	W.	....	....	Fair.	....
Montreal, ...	30.12	32	40	N.	W.	....	Clear.	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.28	52	56	N.	E.	....	Cl'udy	....
New Orleans, La.	30.34	64	74	N	....	....	Clear.	....
New York City.	30.32	38	42	N.	W.	....	Clear.	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.30	44	48	N.	....	....	Clear.	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.18	44	44	S.	E.	....	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.36	32	32	E.	....	....	Cl'udy	....
Pensacola, Fla.	30.20	66	76	N.	W.	....	Clear.	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.32	40	44	N.	....	....	Clear.	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.40	32	44	N.	....	....	Clear.	....
Rapid City, S. D.	30.06	56	68	N.	E.	....	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.30	44	46	S.	E.	....	Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.18	44	44	S.	E.	....	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.26	56	68	Calm.	....	....	Clear.	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.14	44	46	S.	....	....	Cl'udy	†
Springfield, Ill.	30.28	42	42	S.	....	....	Clear.	†
Springfield, Mo.	30.26	42	44	S.	E.	....	Cl'udy	.08
Toledo, O.	29.90	36	40	S.	W.	....	Clear.	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.12	60	70	N.	W.	....	Clear.	....
*Portland, Ore.	29.82	62	....	S.	E.	....	Rain.	1.16
*San Francisco.	30.16	58	....	Calm.	....	....	Foggy	.01

*Morning reports. †Inappreciable.

THE WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m. 42 degrees above zero; 9 a. m. 44; 10 a. m. 46; 11 a. m. 47; 12 m. 48;

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1891.

THE REPUBLICANS CARRY COOK COUNTY.

Thanks to good nominations and the Australian Ballot law the Republicans made a clean sweep in this city and county yesterday. They elected Mr. Green as President of the County Board and chose all the fifteen Commissioners, the ten in the city and five in the country. That places the administration of county affairs for the coming year in competent and honest hands. There will be none of the disgraceful scandals of the last two years. Public improvements which have been neglected too long will be carried out now. Two more stories will be put on the Court-House. A hospital for contagious diseases will be established. The various county institutions will be economically and efficiently managed.

The two Republican candidates for Drainage Trustees, Messrs. Boldenweck and Eckhart, were elected. Of the two Democratic nominees Mr. Cooley was elected to succeed John A. King. Owing to intrigues within his own party his associate, Bogle, was slaughtered and he was run in. His power to do mischief will not be great, however. The board will remain as it stood at the outset—with six members who will carry out the policy of those elected on the Citizens' ticket, and with three Democrats. The work, therefore, will be continued on the lines already laid down, and the people may rest assured that the drainage channel will be pushed to prompt completion, which would not have been the case had the Democrats secured control.

Mr. Bright is elected County Superintendent of Schools by a good majority. On Judges there was no contest, and the proposition for the refunding of the county bonds met with general concurrence.

The Australian Ballot law was a great success. When it was passed the Democrats prophesied that it would do wonders for them. It has worked just the other way. The illiteracy of that party was baffled by what seemed to it a complicated ballot, and even with the aid of the Democratic night schools that party suffered heavily by the throwing out of badly marked tickets. The amendments to the registration law also worked in favor of the Republicans. In some of the wards the dead wood appears to have been cleaned from the books, the result being a notable falling off in Democratic majorities.

THE RESULT IN THE CONTESTED STATES.

The returns from New York show that Mr. Flower has been elected Governor by a majority of about 8,000. While his majorities in the counties south of the Harlem River fall below those given to Hill three years ago those received by Fassett in the counties in the rest of the State fall below those given to Warner Miller. While the City of New York, owing perhaps to the feud between Tammany and the County Democracy, piled up a smaller majority against the Republicans than they would ordinarily expect, the country districts, where their strength lies, did not do as well as they should. It is possible, as is suggested by one of the New York papers, that the Republican managers devoted themselves to the city, thinking the country would take care of itself; that the Democrats reversed the process and made the most of it. It is possible, also, that Mr. Fassett's blunder of appearing before a German audience in his shirt-sleeves and talking what he took to be broken German produced a bad effect not merely among the voters of that nationality, who felt insulted by it, but upon the country voters generally.

It is not necessary, however, to hunt for explanations of Mr. Fassett's defeat. It is the custom of the State to go Democratic in off years, especially just prior to a Presidential election, when all the elements of opposition to the administration within and without the party seem to unite to give the victory to the other side. The Republican hopes of success depended almost entirely on disconnecting the election from all national questions and making the sole issue the defeat or triumph of Tammany. The Democrats saw the danger, and with Mr. Cleveland at their head raised the cry that they must carry the State this year or it would be lost in 1892. That kept in line many Democrats who were inclined to vote for Fassett as against Tammany. It is more than likely also that the dissatisfaction caused by the McKinley law in the great importing State of New York has not spent its force, and that some of the Republicans who flew the track last year have not returned as yet. There is this consolation, however: there is nothing to show that the Republicans have lost the Legislature. With that, or with one House only in their possession, they will be able to prevent the Democrats doing much mischief at Albany this coming spring.

Massachusetts appears to have reelected Gov. Russell, whose administration had not been an unsatisfactory one. While the outside towns show Republican gains and indicate that the Democrats will not control the Legislature the heavy majority for Russell in Boston will pull him through. That city is becoming more heavily Democratic every year, and the French-Canadian vote, which is increasing in the manufacturing towns, is on the side of the Democracy. Bearing in mind these facts, the great proportion of mugwumps in the State, and the dissatisfaction of the manufacturers with the McKinley bill, which, far from giving them the free raw materials they are so anxious to have, increased the duties on their mixing wools, it is no wonder that it is difficult for the Republicans to win in an off year.

But while there is nothing specially gratifying in the East the reports from the West are more cheering. While Iowa is close the probabilities are that it has given Wheeler a small majority and that the Democrats will not be able to control the Legislature, at least in both branches, and that their plot for the "Michiganizing" of the State and the theft of half the Presidential Electors cannot be carried out. It is fortunate for the Republicans that the schemes of the Democrats were exposed in time by THE TRIBUNE and the former put on their guard. But for that they might have made their fight with an eye to local issues alone, and have met with a general defeat, involving irreparable national disasters.

In Ohio Maj. McKinley is elected by a majority of about 17,000, and the Republicans will have the Legislature. That makes it sure that there will be no "Michiganizing" of that State, and that the iniquitous gerrymander of the Congressional districts which gives the Democrats fourteen Congressmen out of twenty-one, though there may be 25,000 majority against them, will be repealed. Indignation at that gerrymander, the Democratic indorsement of stumptail silver, the free-trade speeches of Mills, McKinley's personal popularity, and the local Democratic dissatisfaction with Campbell contributed to give the Republicans a decisive victory.

THE MAVERICK (BOSTON) BANK FAILURE.

A few days ago Irving A. Evans, one of the best-known stock-brokers in Boston, finding himself about to be discovered insolvent as the outcome of disastrous speculations, took his life with his own hands and left his family to wrestle with poverty as it best could. This was not the end of the tragedy. It now appears that Evans had a partner in his speculations, and this partner was Asa P. Potter, President of the Maverick National Bank, the custodian of millions of dollars belonging to other people, which apparently he was using in unlimited speculations. It is reported that Evans shot himself and destroyed the evidences of speculation to save his friend Potter and the bank; but if this be true his sacrifice was in vain, for Potter is under arrest for embezzlement and misappropriation of money, and the Maverick Bank has collapsed past all hope of resuming business.

It is stated that on Sept. 30 the deposits of the bank were $10,000,000; of this amount $2,000,000 were taken out in a week, leaving $8,000,000, of which $3,000,000 were industrial deposits and $5,000,000 due other national banks. The bank examiner's report shows the liabilities of the bank are $2,000,000; cash on hand, $1,400,000, and that Potter's indebtedness to the bank is $1,100,000. Upon the top of this Evans owed the bank $600,000. The surplus of the bank is gone, likewise the undivided profits and a part of the capital. The bank has no securities or collateral with which to begin business again. The collapse is complete, the principal losers being rural banks, individual depositors, and charitable institutions. But for the prompt action of the Clearing-House Association there might have been a panic.

That this bank, one of the most prominent financial institutions in New England, should have failed in this disastrous fashion is due to several reasons. First, it was permitted to continue in business in spite of repeated warnings. As far back as last January it was reported in bad condition. In September last it was reported as rotten. Thus it was the Keystone Bank experience over again, a bank looted and broken through the negligence of officials. For ten years the condition of the bank has been considered as dubious, and failure has more than once been imminent, and yet it has continued doing a large and risky business on a small capital. Second, the methods of conducting the bank's business have been such as to precipitate disaster. The President of the bank was originally a Wall street speculator, and went to Boston after he had been cleaned out in that gambling den. He was associated at once with the Maverick Bank, and rose rapidly until at last, as its President, he and Jonas French, who is also under arrest, virtually ran its whole business. The Maverick Bank speedily became the center of an unlimited speculative business. Evans, the dead broker, was not only a friend but related to Potter by marriage. They ran a joint speculation for eighteen months. On his books was found one big account which is $600,000 "under water." It is asserted that all of his great speculations for the last year and a half have been made in the name of this joint account, and that the Maverick Bank surplus was in reality the partner in this account.

Be all this as it may, Evans is dead by his own hands. His family is reduced to poverty. Potter is under arrest for embezzlement and misappropriation of money. So is Jonas French of Cape Ann, Ben Butler's lieutenant, member of the State Democratic committee, and director of the bank, and another director not so prominent. The Maverick Bank has collapsed. It has been looted like many another and is no more. And all this miserable, tragic story because of the criminal negligence of officials, the neglect of directors who do not direct, the misappropriation of other people's money by speculators holding it in trust. It is not a new story. It has been told after the same fashion in New York and Pennsylvania and Louisiana, and now in Massachusetts. Where will it be told next? When will it be understood that there are certain laws and conditions of business success that cannot be infringed upon without utter and irremediable failure?

DR. GRAY AND "ETHICS."

Dr. J. L. Gray of La Porte, Ind., who says he is endeavoring to cure people of the drink disease, pitched into the newspapers the other evening "for upholding Dr. Keeley in his 'unprofessional conduct' in not making his formulas public." Why cannot the gentleman from Indiana and various other doctors who are talking after the same fashion understand that the press has nothing whatever to do with the "ethical code" of the medical profession? Newspapers are not bound by it and are not called on to enforce it. It is proper, perhaps, for a physician when he sees a man cured in defiance of rules and regulations to get angry over it, as did the doctor in Molière's play, but to newspapers it matters little how men are cured of drinking, so they are emancipated. If Dr. Keeley can cure 95 or 90 per cent of his cases the outside world does not care if he rips up the whole "code" in the process and causes Hippocrates and Galen to rise from their venerated graves and howl with anger.

The only persons to enforce the observance of the "ethics" of the medical profession are the doctors. If Dr. Gray thinks dipsomaniacs have been restored to themselves, their families, and society in defiance of the "ethics" of the code he should make his complaint in due form to some medical association and let it act if it feels so inclined. The association may if it chooses declare that it prefers that men should die drunkards rather than the sanctity of the code should be violated. But it is not the business of the newspapers to see that the by-laws and regulations of churches, lawyers, or doctors are carried out.

THE TRIBUNE would take the liberty, however, of suggesting to Dr. Gray that the best way for him to dispose of Dr. Keeley is to cure permanently a larger per cent of drunkards than he does. The public will be more impressed by that than by frothy declamation. If Dr. Gray will cure 97 per cent to Keeley's 95 per cent of inebriates the public will reach the conclusion that he is considerable of a man, and it will not reach that conclusion until he has better results to show, in spite of all that the doctor from Indiana may say before medical societies or elsewhere.

THE INTRINSIC VALUE OF GOLD.

The *Advocate*, published at Topeka, Kas., as the national organ of the Farmers' Alliance, professes to be in search of light on the money question. It says:

Will some of the advocates of the doctrine that intrinsic value is essential in the material of which money is composed be kind enough to inform us upon what property the intrinsic value of gold and silver depends? Please be specific and clear in the explanation. This is a question we desire to see ventilated. Who will give us the answer?

The labor cost of producing an article that any large number of human beings desire to possess determines its intrinsic value, and the market value varies with the changing relations of supply to demand. This, broadly stated, covers the whole case, and the first portion of the sentence contains an answer to the question asked by the *Advocate*. The cost of production includes that involved in placing the thing desired at the service of the user, so that it takes in the items of transportation and distribution, as well as interest on the use of capital (which is an accumulation of the products of past labor), payment for whatever skill may be needed to direct the operations of the mere worker, and taxes which constitute an insurance for the peaceful prosecution of the work and enjoyment of the property.

Men from the most ancient times desired and coveted gold for various reasons, such as its beauty and brightness as a metal, and for its non-oxidation. It does not rust or tarnish like nearly all other metals. It is distinguished for its ductility and malleability; for its remarkable adaptibility for jewelry. It is distinguished also for being the only metal of a yellow color. Its specific gravity is remarkable. It is not acted upon by alkalies or simple acids, nor does sulphur affect it. Gold forms alloys with most of the metals, which adds greatly to its commercial value. There is no metal equal to it for gilding or ornaments or dentistry. Measured by labor in extracting it from the rocks it embodies great value in very small bulk, and this peculiarly adapts it to use as money. It is hard and slow work to separate it from gold-bearing quartz rock, and then a small quantity of the metal is extracted from a large mass of it, great quantities of sands having to be washed for it if the metal be found in the course of an auriferous stream. In either case it costs the labor of a day to produce a little more than twenty grains of gold and transport it from the place where found to the aggregations of men who want to use and circulate it. Because this transportation service costs extremely little in comparison with iron the gold is valued at about the same all the world over. And its intrinsic value is nearly the same whether in the shape of a nugget or a coin.

Similar conditions obtain in regard to silver. It is a precious metal, though less so than gold, and therefore it costs more to transport a dollar's worth of silver than a dollar's worth of gold. The cheapening in cost of production has recently progressed far more rapidly in the case of silver than of gold, so that twenty-one ounces of the former will now only buy one ounce of the latter in the world's markets. The intrinsic value of both these metals depends upon the actual cost of production, and that is what gauges their value when measured against other articles which are desired by human beings. It may be added incidentally that the desirability of these metals for use as money largely hangs upon their stability of material (they do not rust or burn) and on the smallness of bulk in proportion to the cost of producing them.

MODERN GAMBLING.

Time was when men knew no other way of gratifying the gambling propensity than by making bets. They would risk their money on the turn of a card, the cast of a die, the event of a race, or a dog fight, or on which of two lumps of sugar would first attract a fly. Some men venture their cash in these ways now, but other methods have been invented for magnetizing the possessions of one man into the ownership of some one else. The lottery-wheel and bucket-shop offer combinations of much greater variety and intricacy, and the operations of the latter are professedly based upon transactions in other places where a great deal of the "business" done is nothing more or less than gambling—a mere betting upon the course of prices in stocks and products.

The unsophisticated person who reads the daily reports of doings in Wall street will be apt to conclude that the quotations sent out from the Stock Exchange are on actual buying and selling of stocks between one set of persons who own the property and another set who want to obtain the ownership for an investment, as a man may buy a lot with the building thereon for the sake of the income to be derived from rentals. This is a grand mistake. Most of that alleged "trading" is done on margins deposited with the broker, who "closes out" promptly on his principal when the margin is exhausted. The man for whom the selling or buying is done neither owns the property nor wants to own it. He bets a small part of the purchase price (usually about 5 per cent) that the market will go in his favor. If it does he pockets the gain, minus the broker's fees, and if it does not he loses the marginal deposit with as much more as he can be induced to put up in the hope that the market will turn in the direction he wishes it to go. Outside of this is a vast array of "puts" and "calls," and "straddles," which differ from the other mostly in the fact that the broker agrees not to hold the speculator responsible for an amount greater than that he has deposited. As compared with these two classes of transactions the amount of business done in the sale of stocks which had been held by the seller as a source of revenue, to another who buys with similar intent, is lamentably small. It is such an insignificant percentage of the whole that without the gambling part of the business the great majority of the brokers would have to shut up shop, and seats in the Stock Exchange would sell at very low prices.

The worst of this "business" is that it is a battle of wits, in which trickery by men on the inside usually prevails. The loaded dice, marked cards, and cheating faro-box of the gambler's den have their parallels in the false rumors and bogus news got up by the experts in Wall street for the purpose of trapping the unwary into selling at low prices or buying at high figures. These devices are the standing stock in trade of the Wall street sharper, but occasionally sterner methods are resorted to, as the confidence-man sometimes sandbags the man who refuses to accept a bogus bond as security for good money. In such cases whole properties have been seized by strong hands and Legislatures and Judges bought up for the purpose of giving to the steal the cover of law. Under these operations the little fish are scooped into the net by hundreds instead of singly; but the proceeding differs from the ordinary one only in degree, not in kind. All through the years the big operators, those who have become so by preying upon their fellows, stand ready to make a grand scoop whenever they see a chance to do so, and the lesser ones make a profit only when their "deals," individually or collectively, in a given direction are not of sufficient magnitude to make it worth the while of the bigger one to exert himself to gobble them up.

The most deceiving feature of the swindle is the fact that the successes of the sharpers on the inside are all the time pointed to as examples of "what may be achieved by business enterprise and sagacity." No attention is paid to the thousands of poor wretches whose losses are rolled up into the piles accumulated by the few, and who could not have gathered in their millions except by the ruin of the many. The groans of the thousands who have lost their all by trying to beat a "big man" on the inside at his own game are unheard amid the shouts that greet the triumphal car of the conqueror. And this is called prosperity. It is pointed at as something to be desired, and the magnitude of the transactions, as falsely said to be measured in dollars, is quoted as proof that the city in which the swindle goes on leads all the rest in commercial importance. Now and then it is referred to as an example worthy to be followed, and people report what has been done in New York as a reason for trying to build up a speculative exchange for stocks in another city. There are even a few who claim to believe that trading in stocks "on the account" would be a grand good thing for Chicago.

OUR CENSUS AND ITS RESULTS.

Superintendent Porter delivered an address recently before the American Statistical Association at Boston. He talked about the latest census and its results, and, of course, insisted on the general accuracy of the work, as well as its great value, though admitting that some minor mistakes may have been made. The statement of results will occupy 25,000 pages and include a digest of a thousand million statements. Among the features reported on are the average number of persons to a family and dwelling, areas of occupation, special classification of families per dwelling in the cities, natural residence in this country of foreign-born adults, facts as to their naturalization and ability to speak the English language, division of the colored population by shades, and surviving war veterans. It is proposed to prepare a gigantic directory of the latter, who number some 1,500,000, if provision for that work is made by the coming Congress. The vital statistics include marriages, births, and deaths, with the relations of the latter to topography, drainage, and other environments. The statistics of crime, defect, and pauperism are full if not complete, and the educational enrollment shows that 12,709,079 children attend the public schools, 11,351,983 of them being white and 1,357,096 colored. The church figures contain statistics of 135 sects, but the vast majority of church members belong to four or five sects. Those of mortgage indebtedness of individuals and private corporations have cost nearly $1,000,000 to collect them and it will take another $500,000 to finish up the work. Mr. Porter says the inquiry was thorough, in spite of the undoubted disposition of the people generally to resent inquisitorial inquiry. He thinks if the averages thus far obtained hold good for the whole country there is an existing debt of two and a half billions on the farms and city homes of the United States occupied by the owners and incumbered. The indebtedness was incurred in buying land and lots and in borrowing money to improve real estate. The number of families occupying and owning mortgaged farms and homes is thought not to exceed 2,250,000, leaving perhaps 10,250,000 families that occupy and own their homes free of incumbrance or hire their homes and farms. The Agricultural Department takes in many subjects not previously considered, among which are horticulture, viticulture, and cultivation of the soil by freedmen in the South, irrigation of the arid lands, and the production of sugar. The statistics of manufacture take account of the items of credit and borrowed capital and cost of production, while the subjects embrace everything from paper-mills to shipbuilding, boot and shoe factories to brick-yards, meat packing to salt works, and in fact everything in which raw material has been converted into a manufactured product. Mining, transportation, and insurance have been well covered, and the railroad statistics include complete returns for the decennial period ending with 1889. The most prominent among the additional matters which have been taken up in the eleventh census are the ownership of homes and farms, the amount of mortgages on real estate, and questions of sociology.

Mr. Porter spoke well of the work done on the tenth census, and said its lines were followed in many cases, the desire being not to change unless for an evident improvement. But the eleventh will have a total of 1,620 possible combinations of facts as against only ninety-eight in the tenth. Had it not been for the system of electro-tabulation in use the work of compilation would be several years in arrears, while by its aid the greater part of the special work will have been finished by the close of this year, and nearly 500 pages of the population volume will be ready before Congress meets. He says that whatever of imperfection exists in the work is not the result of dishonesty, incompetency, or slovenliness. They are the results of the system under which the census was taken. Sufficient time was not allowed to start the machinery for the comprehensive inquiry, and he thinks the remedy for all this in the future will be a permanent Census Bureau. He is now engaged in preparing a bill to establish such a department, and spoke at some length on the advantages he claims will follow the adoption of the measure.

THE COMPLICATION IN THE HIGH LANDS OF ASIA.

As Walt Whitman would put it, a barbaric yawp is heard over the roof of the world—a clamorous trio in which the voices of England, Russia, and China are clearly distinguishable. The Russians in the course of their quiet but persistent march across Central Asia at last have reached Pamir, which the Arabs designate as the "roof of the world." From this point they threaten the borders of Afghanistan and India on the one hand and China on the other. Pamir is a desolate plateau between the Thian Shan and the Hindu Kush Mountains, and the water shed between the waters flowing east and west into the Kashgar and Oxus Rivers. A remarkable description of a part of the region may be found in Matthew Arnold's noble poem, "Zohrab and Rustem." Pamir lies 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. Its few inhabitants are Tartar nomads. It is snow-bound the larger part of the year, and its only value consists in its military situation, but even from this point of view it would be usable only in the summer months. Nevertheless its possession by Russia would menace the passes southward towards India and eastward towards China. It lies like a great wedge separating India, China, and Russia. Hence, both England and China object to any further advance of Russia in this direction, and are acting jointly in protesting against its proposed occupation of "the roof of the world."

There are two sides to every story, and to the Pamir story there is a Russian side, which sets forth that the Russians are there for exploration, and not for war. It is said that the objects of the Cossacks who are in Pamir is to carry out the scheme of the Geographical Society of St. Petersburg and complete certain gaps in the explorations made by its experts in that region, and so complete its knowledge of Central Asia geography. Curiously enough, especially in comparison with the scare which has been caused in England, the President of the Royal British Geographical Society takes this view of the situation and answers the charge that the Russian explorers have gone beyond their frontier with the statement that a party of English explorers, headed by Capt. Younghusband, is also beyond the British frontier in this very region. It is further urged by the Russians that the Afghans have extended their frontier on the northeast further than they have the right to do, and that the Chinese have been pushing beyond their proper territory, and hence it has become necessary to make an armed exploration with the view of having an international commission settle the frontier question, as was partially done in 1885. As the outcome of that commission Russia gained territory, and there is little doubt that she is now ready for another demarkation of the frontier in order to gain still more. It unquestionably is a wily scheme on Russia's part. That power always moves quietly and without any blowing of trumpets, and yet manages after every treaty, every commission and frontier settlement, to make gains which are retained. Another boundary commission such as Russia has suggested may settle this dispute temporarily, but Russia will not be a loser by it. Meanwhile the three powers concerned are approaching the danger point continually, and some day Russian aggrandizement will bring them so closely together that conflict will be inevitable. That it does not come now is due to the fact that Russia is not yet ready.

THE New York *Bulletin* is righteously severe on the prodigal action of the Clearing-House Association, which undertook to tide over the New Orleans bank that was robbed by the defaulter Garcia. They authorized it to loan upon their aggregate body to the extent of no less than $3,000,000, or six times the amount of its capital, supposing the latter to have been unimpaired by the steal. The bank thus aided was extraordinarily fortunate in meeting with such benevolent treatment, but the Clearing Association is recommended to bear in mind that the whole is not equal to more than the sum of its parts, and that the banking laws expressly prohibit any national bank from directly or indirectly advancing over 10 per cent of its capital to any one firm or corporation. In this case the proffered conjoint aid would exhaust the full maximum authorized percentage on double, if not treble, the combined capitalization of all the banks in the association. Therefore their action was in violation of the law of the land, and it is open to question if in the smaller communities, where the ripest banking experience is not apt to be found, the exercise of such a function can be wisely intrusted to the clearing-house.

THE latest idea for avoiding the great loss of heat hitherto supposed to be inevitable in the production of steam is to pass the gaseous products of combustion directly into the boiler. Air at a high pressure is passed into heated petroleum in such proportions as to produce a gas that is completely combustible in itself. This gas is then exploded into a chamber outside the gas generator and the product forced into the boiler. It is said that in this way the whole heat generated by combustion acts directly on the water, and the steam has its expansive force increased by the elastic force of the carbonic acid gas and nitrogen. If the latter gas can be made available for the production of force a great point is gained.

HUNDREDS of Democrats don't know even yet how they voted.

IT was hard for the candidates on the anxious seat to forecast the result. The "X" was an unknown quantity.

YOU will notice considerable "hand-shaking" among the Democrats this morning. Their nerves have not yet recovered from their unwonted indulgence in pure water yesterday.

CARRY the news to Australia!

BLANK the dash dash blank Australian Ballot law to blank dash!—*Mike McDonald.*

JOLIET must not complain if the sewage of this city is a little worse than usual for a few days. A considerable portion of the Democratic ticket has been dumped into the river.

WE have met the enemy and——.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE hasn't learned yet that Gen. Proctor is no longer a member of President Harrison's Cabinet.—*Boston Journal.*
What difference does it make if he has resigned? Are there not other men just as good to fill the vacancy?

A GREAT many Democratic voters were in the "mark it" yesterday, substantially as usual.

BROTHER CREGIER, this ends the harmony business. Put up your dukes.—*Carter Harrison.*

THE election "passed off quietly," and the ward-heeler is out of a job.

REPUBLICANS concede a Democratic victory in Mississippi.

AN exchange speaks of "the late Tom Nast." "The ancient Tom Nast" would be better. As a caricaturist poor Tom departed this life many, many years ago.

THE Australian Ballot law deserves the good opinion of the Democratic voters. It does them the honor to presume they can all read or at least that they can make an "X."

TO DEMOCRATS who are not feeling well this morning: Soak your heads in pure water.

WE trust the New York Democrats will keep on in the good work of advertising the World's Columbian Exposition.

TWO HIGHWAYMEN boarded a street-car in Cincinnati the other evening at a lonely part of the road and tried to rob the conductor. He drew his revolver, collected 10 cents from them as car-fare, and permitted them to depart. It was lucky for the rascals that the indignant conductor did not take them for spotters.

MR. HENRY GELDER still says he will not pay that Democratic campaign bill.

CANDIDATES may meet with defeat, but principles are eternal. The fight on the deadly suburban car-lamp must still be kept up.

I'LL take it straight this morning. No "pure water" in mine, b'goeh!—*Mike McDonald.*

CREDIT it to "X."

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Better Offer.

Typewriter—"Mr. Spudd, I am sorry to leave your employ, but I have just had an offer——"

Elderly Widower (with easy haste)—"My dear Miss Evelyn, I have long intended to offer you my own hand and——"

Typewriter (coldly businesslike)—"The offer, Mr. Spudd, is from a firm that will pay me a salary of $15 a month more than you do. Good morning, sir."

With a String to It.

Young Bridegroom (looking over the wedding presents)—"My love, here is an anonymous note inclosing a check for $1,000."

Young Bride—"Why, it's in papa's handwriting! Isn't he generous!"

"Yes, my love, but the—er—check is anonymous, too."

A Glimpse of the Future.

New Zealander (sitting on broken arch of London Bridge)—"I don't see anything that resembles your once famous St. Paul's Cathedral."

Londoner—"The cathedral, sir, was removed to the United States in the year 1893 and exhibited at the World's Fair. You can go to Chicago and see it for 25 cents."

Responding to a Serenade.

Mr. Flower of New York (to citizens with brass band)—"I find it impossible, my friends, to express my feelings in view of the result of yesterday's election. My friend Mr. Blank will address you."

[Introduces hired orator to the crowd.]

PERSONALS.

Lawyer McCurdy, who won the case for the Tilden heirs, receives $400,000 for his fee.

Ex-President Arthur's daughter, Nellie, is going to Europe, having recently graduated from college. She is a tall young lady of five feet nine inches.

Gov. Russell of Massachusetts doesn't propose to lie under obligations to the corporations. He has returned every railroad pass sent him within the last year.

Baron Hirsch was one of the largest subscribers to the Russian loan. Unlike the Rothschilds, he never allows sentiment to interfere with his desire to make good investments.

Oliver Goldsmith's grave in the Temple Church yard, London, has at last been given a little attention and has been renovated and repaired, the old lettering of the inscription being recut.

Gen. C. W. Field of Washington denies that he recently made a speech in Richmond in favor of unfurling the Confederate flag at the Chicago Fair. The General was not at the meeting, and does not sympathize with the sentiments of the speech.

George W. Childs of the Philadelphia *Ledger* entertained Sir Edwin Arnold at dinner Monday evening at his private residence near Philadelphia. Two Japanese ladies graced the festive board, and the distinguished Englishman fairly scintillated in the Light of Asia.

Mrs. Henrietta Lamar, relict of Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, who commanded the cavalry at the battle of San Jacinto and was the second President of the Republic of Texas, died at Santa Anna Oct. 6 at the home of her niece, Mrs. H. A. Morse. Mrs. Lamar was the daughter of the Rev. John Newland Moffitt, a Methodist preacher of national reputation from forty to sixty years ago.

Col. Alexander K. McClure, the Philadelphia editor, is a man who stands six feet three in height and has a magnificent physique. His head and features are Websterian in their size and strength. John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's biographer and McClure's antagonist in points of controversy relating to Lincoln, is a man of meager frame, intellectual face, and gray full beard. He is about 60 years old.

Mr. Manton Marble, the retired journalist, who now spends his time abroad, has returned temporarily to New York. Mr. Marble's chief distinction now is that he plays whist better than almost any elderly person of his acquaintance, and from the occult art he derives some considerable income. It is said that Mr. Marble has come back to this country in the hope that he will be invited to write the National Democratic platform for 1892.

A. J. Halford, an Indiana journalist and brother of the President's private secretary, says there is considerable talk in Hoosierdom about nominating C. W. Fairbanks for Governor at the next State election. Mr. Fairbanks is a leading attorney of Terre Haute and Indianapolis, who secured national prominence in politics in 1888 as the personal friend of Judge Walter Q. Gresham, in charge of Judge Gresham's Presidential boom. If he is nominated for Governor it will be for the purpose of pacifying the Gresham element in Indiana and making it favorable to Harrison.

BUMPTIOUS CHILE.

Boston *Herald:* Secretary Blaine is on deck and the new navy is in good running order. We don't think Chile will gobble us all up without some embarrassment.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* There is no glory in squelching a nation only a thirtieth of our size. Events, however, threaten to make this unpleasant task a national duty.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* If Chile will not treat with us unless we have a big fleet of ironclads to assure fair play, why, let us get the ironclads and be done with it.

San Francisco *Bulletin:* The Chileans must be disabused of their conceit of their own power and importance and made to realize that the United States has the ability and will to make itself respected.

New York *World:* Our Ministers should have American, not jingo, instructions. The republic is great enough to be good-natured. It has no occasion to strut about with a chip on its shoulder and a revolver in its belt.

New York *Press:* Force will not be resorted to unless is necessary. But if force is imperative it will be exerted in a manner that will forever remove all South American illusions in regard to the might of the United States.

Richmond *Times:* The matter has gone too far now for the United States to honorably withdraw without its demands being satisfied, and Chile must either instantly make reparation and apology or it must be compelled to do so by superior force.

Portland *Oregonian:* The notion of war with Chile is absurd. Neither nation can afford it. The United States is too strong and Chile is too weak. It cannot be denied that the situation is embarrassing. So is that of a mastiff at whose heels a terrier snaps.

New York *Tribune:* The American Government cannot properly show signs of impatience at this juncture. The Chilean Government would be justified under any circumstances in resenting any attempt on the part of the United States to hurry or drag it into action.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* We do not want to fight. We are a big nation. While Chile might worry us a bit at first the final result could in no wise be doubtful. If we chose to do so we could simply wipe Chile off the face of the earth. But what would be the good?

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* We may not speak on the demand by our government upon the present Chilean authorities for reparation for the Baltimore affair as meaning war, but it will mean war unless more respectful attention is given the officials and messages of the United States.

Boston *Journal:* Apology and indemnity for the wrongs which have been committed will be pressed and will be had at any cost. That may as well be understood first as last. The United States has no disposition to make war, but it will compel respect for its flag and the rights of its citizens by an appeal to arms if necessary.

Indianapolis *Journal:* In some respects it would be a good thing if the present incident should end in our giving Chile a good, sound thrashing. It would take a little of the bounce and self-conceit out of it, and would teach other countries that it is not safe to presume too much on Uncle Sam's magnanimity and good nature.

Boston *Advertiser:* If the Chilean Government proposes to deal with the United States after the manner which seems to have inspired the tone of the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs the United States should properly show that it has a rod in pickle for all petty nations who presume upon the American forbearance too boldly.

Cleveland *Leader:* There will be no war between this country and the slim little republic between the Andes and the Pacific. Chile cannot make even a moderate show of resistance to the power of the United States, and when the pinch comes the peppery South Americans will back down as much as they are compelled to and as best they may.

CURRENT NOTES.

Whisky tangles a man all up at first, but in the end will entirely undo him.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Justice is blind, but not so much so as the man who goes to law with the idea that he is sure to get justice.—*Texas Siftings.*

If stock companies are formed to control the rain-making enterprise they must expect to have big drops in their business.—*Baltimore American.*

Mother (reading)—"A machine has been invented that will fling a man 1,500 feet into the air." Pretty Daughter—"Horrors! Don't let pa hear of it."—*Good News.*

When the young girl's father comes into the parlor and rudely turns off the gas we suppose the young man can safely regard it as time to light out.—*Binghamton Leader.*

"I'm sorry you don't like the new nurse," she said to her husband. "She is so good about singing to the baby and keeping him quiet." "Yes," was the reply. "That is just it; I'd rather hear the baby cry."—*Washington Star.*

Sunday-school Teacher—"Miss Fanny, what are we to learn from the parable of the wise and foolish virgins?" Miss Fanny (aged 10)—"That we are always to be on the lookout for the coming of the bridegroom."—*New York Herald.*

Jinks—"Well, I see the French didn't succeed in hissing down the Wagner opera." Winks—"Of course not. Nothing less than a thunder-storm or a dynamite explosion can down Wagner after the orchestra gets its second wind."—*New York Weekly.*

Singular Conduct of the Free Traders.

When the reciprocity plan and program were put forth by Mr. Blaine the free traders very generally hailed the new policy with shouts of triumph. They pretended to find in it evidence that the Secretary of State was coming over to their ground, and was already about half way to free trade.

Why is it, then, that every apparently successful movement in the direction pointed out by Mr. Blaine is misrepresented and ridiculed by the free trade organs, while every seeming rebuff or difficulty in the way of extending American trade is magnified and dwelt upon with evident joy by these same enemies of the protective tariff?—*N. Y. Sun (Dem.).*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

"U and I," a musical farce which is the attraction at the Grand Opera-House this week, is not entirely unknown in Chicago. It was seen here last season when John T. Kelly and Dan Williams appeared in its leading parts. Mr. Kelly is still with the company, but Mr. Williams is supplanted by "Dutch" Daly, whose chief talent is the manipulation of the concertina. Upon this instrument Daly is an expert. Mr. Kelly has an unctuous brogue, and he is an amusing caricaturist of Celtic eccentricities. Florrie West is sprightly as the inevitable soubrette, and George Denin, who will be recalled as having played Nadgy with the Casino company, is a pleasing member of the cast. "U and I" is a rough farce, but audiences do not appear to find it dull.

Carmencita is dancing before good-sized audiences during this, the second and last week of her engagement at McVicker's. The company has been strengthened, among the additions being the Clipper Quartet. The organization with which Koster and Bial have surrounded the Spanish dancer is not a particularly attractive one. It is said that the managers recognize the weakness of the company and contemplate extensive changes in the personnel. The Spanish Students play agreeably when they confine their efforts to their own characteristic music, but they should not attempt overtures, even such comparatively light works as the overture to "Martha." The Toulousians Quartet sing the "Marseillaise" in a spirited manner. Carmencita celebrated her 23d birthday Monday last.

Charles A. Gardner is a German dialect comedian whose methods and personality resemble those of the late "Joe" Emmet. His play, "Captain Kari," is a good specimen of the pieces written only for the purpose of exploiting a star in a congenial rôle. Mr. Gardner and his comedy are pleasing the audiences at the Haymarket this week. The scene of the play is quite picturesque, the action taking place among the vineyards of Saxony. A procession in honor of the infant Bacchus is a feature of the performance. Mr. Gardner sings several lively and melodious ditties, among them the "Bubble Song," "Love Is Divine," the "Cradle Lullaby," and "The Sweet Land of Tyrol."

"Lady Jess," Sidney Grundy's new play, was produced in Boston Monday evening and appears to have met with very moderate success. It will be recalled that when Mr. Grundy brought forward his "Silver Shield" the material was found extremely trite. In the last act of that play, however, Mr. Grundy disarmed criticism. A member of the cast proposes to make a play of the plot which the audience has just seen. A theatrical manager present says: "It has been done about a thousand times." In "Lady Jess" the material appears to be quite as old, and the author does not parry criticism thus ingeniously.

Whatever may be the opinion of "La Cigale" in New York, there is but one verdict regarding Lillian Russell. It is that she has made the greatest hit of her successful career in the title part of this piece. Her beauty is as great and her voice as charming as ever. Furthermore, she has learned to act, and critics who have derided her for her lack of animation now praise her for her ability as a comedienne. Of the opera itself the opinion is that it is heavy and dull as to libretto, while of the score it is said: "If the music is Andran's he must be thoroughly played out."

The farce, "A Knotty Affair," should be transplanted from the Windsor to a down-town theater. It is infinitely better than most of the farce comedies seen at the high-

RUSSELL IS RE-ELECTED.

MASSACHUSETTS CAPTURED BY THE DEMOCRATS AGAIN.

All the State Ticket but Governor Is Republican, However, as Is the Legislature — Pennsylvania Comes Back into Line with the Usual Majority — Kansas Redeems Herself — Results in Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

Governor....WILLIAM E. RUSSELL (Dem.)
Lieut.-Gov.....WILLIAM H. HAILE (Rep.)
Treasurer....GEORGE A. MARSDEN (Rep.)
Sec. of State.....WILLIAM L. OLIN (Rep.)
Auditor.....JOHN W. KIMBALL (Rep.)
Attorney-General.GEO. M. STEARNS (Rep.)

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—It looks like a Democratic Governor in Massachusetts another year. Everything points to the reelection of Gov. Russell. In regard to the Legislature and the rest of the State ticket all is as yet uncertainty.

It has been an ideal election day, cool, but clear and bright. It has been such a day as is styled Republican, and there was no reason, so far as concerns the weather, that would afford the most apathetic voter the slightest reason for remaining snugly ensconced in his easy chair at home. And apparently but few did remain at home. The vote cast is an unusually large one for an off year, a fitting climax to the campaign.

Analysis of the Vote.

Boston gives Russell a plurality of 14,000, and with such a lead in this city his election becomes practically assured by a plurality of from 3,000 to 5,000. The election returns for the last dozen years show that no candidate who has gone out from Boston with a plurality of 12,000 votes has failed of election as Governor. Russell has fully 14,000 and is making gains in the towns and cities of the State generally. The Republican papers are hedging on their bulletins, though they do not as yet concede Allen's defeat, while the Democratic ones do not hesitate to bulletin: "Russell is elected by 5,000 plurality." Gen. Corcoran, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is reported as running well, and has gained some 300 votes in fifty towns. In New Bedford, the home of Mr. Crapo, who contested for the Republican nomination with Mr. Allen, Gov. Russell gained 413 votes over last year, and the city went Republican by only 40 votes. Last year it gave the Republican nominee a plurality of 888.

Estimate of the Figures.

In Lowell, the home of Mr. Allen, Gov. Russell came out ahead by 500 votes, though Mr. Allen made a gain of some 400 votes. The vote in Boston is about 60,000, and with only ten precincts in Democratic wards yet to be heard from Russell has a plurality of 13,092.

The Republicans concede the election of Russell by a small plurality. The *Globe* estimates his plurality at from 3,000 to 5,000. The following is given as a conservative estimate of the vote: Boston—Russell, 36,733; Allen, 23,483. Towns—Russell, 69,142; Allen, 71,175. Other cities—Russell, 61,100; Allen, 58,500. Total—Russell, 157,975; Allen, 153,108. Returns from the western part of the State seem to indicate that the Republican State ticket, except the Governor, has been elected. It is conceded that the Democrats may have elected the Lieutenant-Governor and Auditor.

The Legislature Republican.

It is too early to make any estimate as to the composition of the Legislature, though the Republicans undoubtedly retain a majority in both branches. The returns are very late in coming in, and the result will not be known with certainty until late in the morning. All indications point to a heavier vote having been polled today than in the last Presidential election.

Democratic Chairman Quincy says the Republicans are making gains in small towns, but the Democrats are offsetting this with gains in the cities. Ex-Gov. Brackett says: "When I left Arlington this afternoon I figured on Allen's election by a substantial majority. I am forced to say that at this time the returns look decidedly rocky."

Butler Did Not Vote.

At Lowell the voting was heavier than last year. Gen. Butler did not vote. At Lawrence a big vote was polled. At Fall River the election went off quietly and a large vote was cast. The Republicans made extra endeavors to give Allen a larger vote than Brackett received. Reports from the neighboring towns say that a very full vote was polled, and the favorable weather helped the Republican ticket.

PENNSYLVANIA IN LINE.

The Keystone State Goes Republican with an Old-Time Majority.

Auditor-Gen..DAVID M'M. GREGG (Rep.).
Treasurer....JOHN W. MORRISON (Rep.).

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Pennsylvania has gone Republican again and by an old-time majority. Gregg, candidate for Auditor-General, is elected by at least 40,000 majority, and although Capt. Morrison, the nominee for State Treasurer, ran somewhat behind him, he is yet chosen by something over 30,000. The Democrats made considerable gains in several counties of the State, and in fact have made a total gain of something like 20,000 over 1889, when Boyer was elected by 60,000, but these changes were nothing in comparison to what was needed to carry the State, and there never was a time when they had any chance of winning. Along with the Democratic ticket went also the movement for a constitutional convention, the proposition to hold one being defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Returns received up to midnight show in thirty counties out of sixty-seven an increase for Gregg and Morrison, the Republican candidates, over the Boyer vote. This insures the election of the Republican State ticket by at least 35,000 majority. Philadelphia, Lancaster, Tioga, and the heavy Republican counties are to be heard from. Allegheny's great increase of 10,000 majority over Boyer's vote in 1889 goes far toward accomplishing this result.

Philadelphia, with one ward to hear from, gave Gregg a plurality of 28,180. It also elected McCreary, Republican candidate for City Treasurer, by 20,906. It was in Pittsburg and Alleghany County, however, that the Republican ticket surprised its friends.

A local fight was being waged there, in which the Republicans and Democrats had joined hands to defeat an independent movement called the "Straightouts." It was supposed that this would hurt the State ticket despite the fact that Capt. Morrison lives there, but it had the opposite effect, as instead of the 9,000 majority which they were expecting in Alleghany County the Republicans secured 12,000. The "Straightouts" were also beaten in the local fight by about the same figures.

In some of the counties, however, the Democrats made very respectable gains. For instance, they increased their vote 1,000 in Chester County, 558 in Delaware, 170 in Huntingdon, 700 in Lackawanna, 779 in Wright, 500 in Columbia, 864 in North Cumberland, and similar results in a number of others, while the Republicans made gains in Franklin, Snyder, Berks, and a number of others.

Local Fight in Allegheny County.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 3.—The election is proceeding quietly. A bright day is bringing out a much larger vote than was anticipated, and the indications are that a full poll will be had. In the fight over the judiciary ticket the State ticket in Allegheny County has been lost sight of. The peculiarity of the fight lies in the fact that the Republican and Democratic parties are working for the same ticket against a new movement known as the "Straight-outs."

REDEEMED THE STATE.

Kansas Republicans Wage a Successful Battle with the Alliance Voters.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 3.—Nine District Judges were voted for in Kansas today and in each of eighteen counties the following officers: Treasurer, Clerk, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, Surveyor, Coroner, and one County Commissioner.

It will be a difficult matter unless the victory is sweeping to tell the result tonight or whether the People's party has gained or lost during the last year. Dispatches from all over the State say the weather has been wretched. A cold drizzling mist fell all day and a raw east wind made existence out of doors most uncomfortable. The vote was very light everywhere.

Besides the light vote the only other noticeable feature of the polling was the failure of the sub-Alliances to vote in blocks as they did last year when they swept the State. The fight has been between the People's party and the Republicans. The Democrats had no hope of success, except where they fused with the People's party, and the contest with them was more for organization than office.

Incomplete returns from forty-seven counties show great losses for the People's party. Thousands of the members of the Farmers' Alliance remained at home, while many of them openly voted the Republican ticket. Alliance losses are greatest in the counties in which the Democrats made straight party nominations. In Topeka prohibition was made an issue and the Democrats made great gains and have elected a portion of their ticket.

The straight Republican ticket has carried the city of Wichita by handsome majorities, and enough has been heard from the country precincts to assure continued Republican control of Sedgewick County. A special fight was made by the People's party for the judgeship, but the Republican candidate is elected by a good plurality over both the Alliance and Democratic nominees.

The Alliance nowhere held its own. Only forty-seven counties out of the 106 in the State have been heard from, but these forty-seven counties are scattered all over the State and represent every political phase. In only two of them (Harper and Lynn) have the Alliance made a clean sweep. The others show almost invariably Republican victories or Republican gains. In the country the Republicans appear to have regained their foothold, while in the cities the Alliance has made slight gains through the Citizens' Alliance, but not enough to compensate it for losses in the rural districts. In the judicial district the returns at hand indicate that the Alliance has met wholesale defeat. The Republicans and Democrats combined against the Alliance candidate for Judge and voted for either the Republican or Democratic nominee, whichever was the stronger man. In the Eighth, the Abilene Judicial District, Humphrey (Rep.) beat Nicholson (F. A.) by 800. This was a Farmers' Alliance stronghold.

COLORADO IS IN LINE.

The Centennial State Goes Republican by a Satisfactory Plurality.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 3.—The weather today was warm and cloudy and the election the most peaceful one ever held in Denver. Considering the fact that this is an off-year and that the Australian system had disfranchised the "colonies" and "$2 men" the vote was a surprisingly heavy one. When the polls closed no arrests had been reported for illegal voting.

There were five tickets—the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, People's party, and People's Non-Partisan—the first two polling the vote, the other three being side-shows. No State officers were voted for except for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The counting of the ballots will be very slow and on account of the great distance the precincts are apart it will be very late before returns of a definite character can be had. There is, however, no doubt of the election of Judge Helm (Rep.) to the Chief Justiceship and that the proposition to issue a new bonded indebtedness of $300,000 to complete the State buildings has been carried.

Partial returns from fifteen out of 153 precincts give the straight Republican ticket a majority of 300. Chairman Coe of the Republican County Central committee claims the election of the entire ticket by 2,500. No complete returns from outside towns have been received, but Helm's election as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is claimed by the State Republican committee by over 5,000. At Democratic headquarters no estimates have been made.

ELECTION IN NEBRASKA.

The State Goes Republican as Usual—Religious Fight in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3.—In spite of the fact that a very light vote has been polled the election today was the most hotly contested of any ever had in Nebraska. The light vote was due partly to the weather and partly to the Australian ballot system of voting, which proved cumbersome in Omaha, where there were 119 candidates to be voted for. It required from ten to twenty-five minutes for voters to properly mark the ballots and many men deserted the polling-places.

The Democrats had no State ticket in the field, and the fight was between the Republicans and Independents, the latter being helped by most of the Democrats who took the trouble to vote. The candidates for Supreme Judges were A. L. Post and Joseph W. Edgerton, Republican and Independent respectively. For Regents of the State University the Republican candidates were Charles H. Marpel and H. P. Shumway, and the Independents A. E. D'Allemand and E. A. Hadley.

In many of the western counties the Democrats did not put up local tickets but surrendered their strength to the Independents. In most of the large cities and towns, including Omaha, there were factional fights, and the result has been that hardly a straight ticket has been voted. In Omaha the religious question played a prominent part. The American Protective Association, an anti-Catholic society, has a large membership, and the fight was between it and the Catholics. The contest was bitter, but there was no trouble at the polls, although much had been predicted. The complicated tickets have made the count very slow. At 9 p. m. not a single precinct in the city or State had completed the count, and the probabilities are that of the eighty-eight voting precincts in Omaha not over twenty will finish the count before 3 a. m.

The Republicans have undoubtedly elected their State ticket, but by what majority is not now known.

Eight precincts of Omaha give Bemis (Rep.), for Mayor, 600 majority, with indications that he carried the city by from 2,000 to 2,500.

Sixty-four towns and precincts outside of Omaha give Post (Rep.) 3,743; Edgerton (F. A.), 2,858. Post's majority will be in the neighborhood of 15,000. Both the Republican candidates for Regents of the State University are also elected. Honors split about even in Omaha, but the Republicans have the Mayor.

VIRGINIA IS DEMOCRATIC.

But Little Opposition to the Bourbon Ticket Shown Anywhere.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3.—Prince Edward County votes solidly for a Democratic Senator and elects a Democratic member of the Lower House by a majority of about 250, a gain of over 200. Edwards (Alliance-Democrat) is elected without opposition from Smyth and Bland Counties.

The election at Winchester passed off quietly, more interest being taken in voting for the Republican anti-Mahone candidate for the House of Delegates than was anticipated. The Democratic nominees—for the Senate, Thomas W. Harrison, and for the House of Delegates, Joseph A. Miller—had no serious opposition.

Returns so far received indicate that the Democrats have gained three members of the lower house in Brunswick, Surrey, and Dinwiddie Counties. They elect sixteen members in the State without opposition, and so far no county has shown the choice of a Republican or Independent.

The Democrats claim every Senatorial district in the State and reports received so far indicate that this is the case. The Democrats will have at least four-fifths of the House. Two Alliance candidates and one "straight out" Republican have been elected to the House.

GORMAN WILL GO BACK.

The Maryland Senator Obtains a Legislature Which Will Return Him.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The unusual personal efforts put forth by Senator Gorman, the thorough organization of the party machinery in all the counties of the State, the defection of the policy-playing Republicans in the city, and the usual amount of fraud gave the Democratic party a victory in the State by the usual majority. "Farmer" Frank Brown will be elected Governor by an estimated majority of 15,000, and the vote for the other State officers will be about the same as his.

The Republican party was handicapped in the beginning of the fight by factional quarrels and the selection of a State Chairman who was objected to by Col. Van Wort, the party nominee. This caused apathy with some of the wealthier men of the party who did not contribute as liberally as heretofore, but the party made a gallant fight against great odds, and in some of the eastern shore counties a successful one. Present indications are that Republicans will be sent to the Legislature from Dorchester and Caroline Counties. Allegany and Frederick have gone Republican, and Garrett is in doubt. The other Western Maryland counties have gone Democratic.

In the Legislature, which will elect a successor to Senator Gorman and also fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Wilson, the Democrats will have a majority of about thirty-four on joint ballot, insuring the return of Senator Gorman and the election of ex-Congressman Gibson as his colleague in the Senate. In Baltimore Latrobe, the Democratic nominee, defeats Warfield, the fusion candidate, by about 6,000 majority. The election of Kerr, the Democratic candidate for State's Attorney, was materially helped along by the votes of colored Republicans, who were given to understand that his defeat and the election of Marbury meant the stoppage of policy playing.

ELECTIONS IN ILLINOIS.

Montgomery County Reverses Its Usual Democratic Majority—Returns.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—A special election was held in Montgomery County today to elect a County Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Louis Allen. There were two tickets—Democratic and Republican. It was the first time the new Election law had been tested and much interest in it was shown. The citizens generally are well pleased with its workings. Full returns have not yet been received, but the indications are that George B. Cooper (Rep.) has been elected by about 400 majority. This county usually gives a Democratic majority of over 600.

No Court-House for Menard.

PETERSBURG, Ill., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The proposition to issue $50,000 worth of bonds to build a new court-house was defeated by about 300. McAlee (Dem.) was elected Commissioner by a small plurality.

Republican Elected in McDonough.

MACOMB, Ill., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—R. G. Breeden (Rep.) was elected County Judge in McDonough County today by a majority slightly over 100. The new Election law received a thorough trial and worked satisfactorily to all.

DEMOCRATS CARRY JERSEY.

A Legislative Majority Secured by Bribery and a Gerrymander.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Returns from various sections of the State indicate the Democratic victory that was expected after the outrageous gerrymandering of the State last winter. The Democrats carry from thirty-five to forty of the sixty Assembly districts and elect about four of their seven Senatorial candidates, which will give them a majority of six in the Senate. Aided by the liquor men and notwithstanding the stringent laws against bribery and other forms of corruption, the Democrats purchased thousands of votes in Essex and Hudson Counties. Literally barrels of money were used.

The latest figures on the Legislature compiled tonight show that it will stand: Senate—Republicans 5, Democrats 16; House—Republicans 20, Democrats 40. This makes the election of a Democratic United States Senator in 1893 almost certain.

Congressional Election Results.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Six Congressmen to fill vacancies were elected today. In the Fifth Michigan District, vacated by the death of M. E. Ford (Rep.), Charles E. Belknap (Rep.) was elected over John T. Lawrence (Dem.) by from 1,300 to 1,500 votes. In the Twenty-second New York District the seat lately resigned by J. W. Russell (Rep.) will be filled by N. M. Curtis (Rep.), he having defeated W. F. Porter (Dem.) by a considerable majority. The Second South Dakota District, vacated by the death of John M. Gamble (Rep.), elected John J. Jolly (Rep.) by about 4,000 majority, he beating J. M. Woods (Dem.) and H. W. Smith (Ind.)

In the Second New York District Alfred C. Chapin (Dem.), ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, was elected to the seat resigned by David A. Boody (Dem.), beating Henry Bristol (Rep.). In the Tenth New York District Bourke Cockran (Tammany Dem.) defeated James B. Townsend (Rep.), and John Houser (Social Labor). This seat was vacated by the death of Gen. Spinola. The Twelfth New York District was the one represented by Roswell P. Flower. He resigned to run for Governor, and the candidates were William McMichael (Rep.), Joseph L. Little (Tammany Dem.), David Devenney (County Dem.), and John J. Flick (Social Labor). Little was elected.

Jolly Elected in Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Scattering returns from 102 precincts in 19 counties indicate that John L. Jolly (Rep.) is elected to Congress, to succeed John R. Gamble, died, by a majority approximating 4,000. Woods, the Democratic candidate, polled a surprisingly heavy vote in the Black Hills counties, but in the eastern and northern sections does not seem to have figured as an element in the contest. Smith, the Independent candidate of the farmers, ran well in the agricultural Counties of Lincoln, Union, Spink, Brown, and Codington, but failed to make much of a showing in the big Counties of Beadle, Hughes, Minnehaha, and Yankton. The vote of the State outside of the cities has been very light and will not aggregate more than 54,000, the farmers being in the midst of their thrashing.

Don Dickinson Defeated.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—Returns are slow, but present indications are that the Republicans will elect their city ticket by a large majority. Mayor Pingree, Republican candidate, will run considerably ahead of the ticket. Republicans also elect fifteen out of sixteen Aldermen. Of the two Democratic candidates for Mayor, Thompson, the regular nominee, will exceed Miner, Don M. Dickinson's candidate, by 3 to 2.

No Contest in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Exclusive of a little curiosity felt over the new manner of casting ballots there has been no interest or excitement over the election in Mississippi. The vote will be remarkably light throughout the State. In this city the negroes who could vote declined to exercise their privilege.

RECEIVING THE RETURNS.

President Harrison Listens to Election News—Comments at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Election returns were not of the sort to keep the interest going late in Washington. The President and several members of the Cabinet who went to the White House remained up, however, till after midnight awaiting the latest news.

The New York City vote was not so far away from the estimates and, in the early part of the evening, it was thought Tammany had been kept within bounds and Fassett might have a chance. The falling off in the country districts was a great disappointment to the friends of Mr. Fassett in the administration, who had looked forward to a much larger majority. The comment made was that the result as compared with 1888 showed the necessity of a national issue like the tariff to bring out the full Republican vote above the Harlem, and thus insure a majority large enough to overcome New York and Kings County.

Entirely a Local Fight.

Inasmuch as the Republican campaign was based entirely on the lines of State issues the election of a Democratic Governor was declared to be of no more significance than it had been in previous years preceeding the Presidential election.

The Democratic Congressmen who had taken part in the campaign would not admit this. They said their party had won the fight on the tariff, and this put Cleveland to the front again. At the same time all agreed that nothing could now prevent Flower from becoming a Presidential candidate and from antagonizing Cleveland's desire to get the New York delegation.

Effect on the Speakership.

It was admitted that the outcome in New York and Massachusetts would have a bearing on the Speakership canvass. While there was some uncertainty as to Gov. Russell's success the Massachusetts Democrats had shown what the possibilities of the State were. As Mills subordinated his silver convictions in both New York and Massachusetts and took a conservative stand on that subject he will get the benefit of his part in the campaign. He can now count pretty safely on most of the Democratic Congressmen from New England, with a fair share from New York. This will place him in the lead of Crisp, Springer, and the other candidates and will probably result in his election.

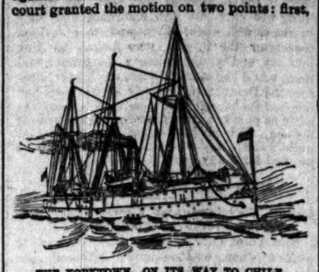
The returns from Ohio and Iowa were so slow in coming in that it was impossible to base much judgment on them. The President was said to be gratified by the report after midnight that McKinley would have a larger majority than Ryan last year.

ITATA CASE DISMISSED.

HERE WAS NO VIOLATION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW OF NATIONS.

Points Made by Judge Ross of the Federal Court in His Decision at Los Angeles—Army and Navy Sentiment in England Against Chile—The Flagship Philadelphia Sails for the West Indies—An Illinois Volunteer Company Offers Its Services.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 3.—Judge Ross of the United States Circuit Court today granted the motion of the defendants to instruct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty in the case of the United States against George A. Bart and Pecardo Trumbull who have been on trial here for a week charged with fitting the Chilean steamer Itata with arms to cruise against the late Government of Chile. The court granted the motion on two points: first,



THE YORKTOWN, ON ITS WAY TO CHILE.
[Gunboat, 1,700 tons; length, about 200 feet; speed 17 knots; six 6-inch breech-loading rifles.]

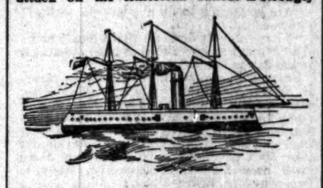
that the indictment framed under the neutrality laws was defective in not stating that a state of war existed in Chile and that the defendants were belligerents and had been recognized as such; that the charges would not hold because the statute contemplated a state of war; also that a vessel coming to the United States to get arms and carrying them peaceably away was not fitting out an expedition that had already been set on foot in Chile and was being conducted from there, not from the United States. This decision will also result in dismissing the cases against the vessel and her arms.

UPHOLDING THE UNITED STATES.

English Military and Naval Men Condemn the Chilean Outrages.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 3.—It is becoming obvious that the *Times* does not carry English opinion with it in its warfare of vituperation against the United States on the subject of Chile. Among military and naval men the Chilean attack on the American sailors is strongly



ALMIRANTE COCHRANE.
[Armor clad battleship of 3,370 tons; 210 feet long, speed 13 knots, four Armstrong 9-inch, two 7-inch breech-loading rifles.]

condemned and the United States justified in demanding redress. This view is also urged by an influential portion of the English press. A Conservative member of Parliament, who is supposed to be in the confidence of the Foreign Office, said today that any idea of England going to war or giving any serious aid to Chile in the event of war with the United States was not to be thought of. That meant the United States would take care of

THE UNITED STATES.

Chile eventually. The speaker said the outcome of a war would be at least the loss to Chile of the nitrate district, as this would be easily captured and held.

From an Italian Point of View.

ROME, Nov. 3.—The *Italia* in a leading article says: "The United States has one diplomatic rule for Chile and another for Italy. It has virtually closed by the McKinley bill the markets of the United States to Italian wares and products, and the United States seeks to be high suzerain over all America. All Yankees unscrupulously follow politics as a business, even when international affairs are concerned. But the time may come when Europe will lay aside petty differences and call the United States to a more exact and precise notion of the law of nations."

Illinois Always to the Front.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The prospect of war between the United States and Chile has prompted Company A, Third Infantry, of the Illinois National Guard, to tender its services to the country. Today Adjutant-General Reece received a letter to that effect from J. N. St. Clair, Captain of the company.

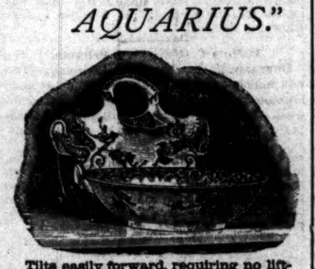
Departure of the Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Philadelphia, Admiral Gherardi's flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, sailed from the Brooklyn navy yard this morning for Barbadoes, its first stopping place in the West Indies. There it will be 1,000 miles nearer Chile.

French & Potter Co.
RETAIL.

Doulton & Co.'s Latest Production,

"THE TOILET AQUARIUS."



Tilts easily forward, requiring no lifting (as with the ordinary heavy ewer), and only the merest touch of the hand. With the oval basin it can be placed upon a washstand of the usual width. Made of the finest Doulton earthenware.

Haviland's China
In Great Variety.
Rich Cut Glass.
Novelties in Lamps.
Fine Silk and Satin Shades.

French & Potter Co.
Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

'THE HUB'

N. W. CORNER STATE AND JACKSON-STS.

While It Takes Some Firms 10 Years, And Some 15 Years, And Some Evèn 21 Years

To build up a business, need we say that The Hub has done it in less? Is it not a fact that The Hub has in the short space of 4½ years completed the most phenomenal career of any firm in this phenomenal city, and are we not today the largest and best known clothing house in Chicago?

OUR GREAT $50,000 PURCHASE AT THE AUCTION ROOMS OF WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 WHITE-ST., NEW YORK, OCT. 15, CONSISTING OF THE CREAM OF FECHHEIMER, GOODKIND & CO.'S FINE SUITS AND OVERCOATS, IS WHAT MAKES THE OTHER FELLOWS SO UNEASY. We admit it must be uncomfortable for competitors to know

That The Hub sells this week Good Chinchilla Overcoats that they can't sell under $12.50 FOR ONLY..... $8.00

And Fine Kersey, Melton, and Chinchilla Overcoats which they must ask $20.00 and $22.00 for AT ONLY..... $15.00

Or to see the Finest Kersey and Melton Overcoats which they sell for $30.00 and $35.00 offered by The Hub at only $20.00 AND $25.00

AND MANY OTHER LINES OF OVERCOATS, SUITS, AND PANTS

AT 25 AND 33⅓ LESS THAN THEY CAN AFFORD TO SELL THEM.

But we have the goods—paid for 'em, and to save $5.00 to $10.00 on a garment buy them this week, as by Saturday night the sale will be over, for at the rate these are going they cannot last longer.

THE HUB CLOSES AT 6:30 P. M. SATURDAY OPEN TILL 10:30 P. M.

JOHN T. SHAYNE, 191 and 193 State-st, Chicago.

SHAYNE'S FURS

C. C. SHAYNE, 103 Prince-st., 104 W. 42d-st., New York.

For over a quarter of a century FURS of our manufacture have held first rank among the leading manufactures of the world. Our success has been gained by indefatigable labor and strict attention to our business and giving a dollar's worth for a dollar. Our accumulated advantages together with our long experience places our stores in an enviable position in the trade. We are better stocked and equipped than ever before to execute every order of our customers.

We manufacture only the best quality Alaska Seal Skins into graceful garments, and we show unquestionably the best and most varied Fashionable Fur stock in America, always at

The Lowest Prices

Consistent with reliability. The Big White Bear still guards the outer door of Chicago's Fashionable and Reliable Fur Headquarters.

John T. Shayne & Co. FURRIERS

191 and 193 State-st.

BRONCHITIS

IS CAUSED BY A COLD

Which settles in and inflames the air tubes leading to the lungs. It is the beginning of

BRONCHIAL CONSUMPTION,

And, if neglected, leads to that disease very speedily. A sharp, metallic cough accompanies it. Take it in time and you can certainly cure it with

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

Which is without an equal for

BRONCHITIS

And for all diseases leading up to and including Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S New Book on Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach should be in every home. Sent free.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

M. QUAD,

One of America's leading humorists, has a corner in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Chicago Again to the Front.

Chicago is already in advance of any other city of the United States in the number and distinction of its physicians, whose ranks are being constantly increased by able foreign professors and specialists.

DR. A. VAN ROPEN

Of Vienna, who sails for the World's Fair City in November, has been engaged by the Illinois State Medical and Surgical Institute to assist in the care of their large army of patients. The brilliancy of his professional accomplishments has for some years been attracting the attention of medical experts, both at home and in Europe. Progressive in all things, Chicago boasts the possession of a most thoroughly equipped medical institution for the treatment of chronic diseases, which is under the direction of a large staff of able specialists, three of whom have finished their educa tion in Germany, where seven years' study is required, instead of two, as in this country. The specialist who has devoted his entire professional life to a particular branch of disease is unquestionably better qualified to treat such diseases than is a general practitioner who treats all of the ailments to which flesh is heir. Those who have been suffering for years and have been the round of the medical profession without relief are especially invited to call at the Illinois State Medical and Surgical Institute, at 103 State-st. Consultation free. This invitation is extended to all who are afflicted with Liver, Kidney, or Heart disease, Blood and Skin Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Lung Troubles.

Rheumatism, Dropsy, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Cancer, or Piles, Paralysis and Nervous Debility, Deformities and Spinal Diseases, Stammering, Opium Habit and Drunkenness.

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CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. KELLY, BACTERIOLOGIST.

His compound for internal use for the destruction of disease germs he calls Germifuge and that for external use

BA-CIL-LI-CIDE.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Hundreds of high-class testimonials similar to the following bear witness to their great curative properties:

St. Bernard's Ursuline Convent, Grand Forks, Dakota—Dr. Kelly, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: We have been using your Germifuge and Bacilliicide for some time, and from being very skeptical as to their efficacy have become so thoroughly convinced thereof that we have resolved upon discarding all other remedies and making yours the only ones we will use as a family medicine for the large number of pupils under our care. Higher commendation we cannot give. Wishing you every success, I am, most respectfully, SR. M. STANISLAUS, Superioress.

GERMIFUGE cures Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and Lung Dyspepsia, Malaria, Headache, Toothache, Nervous Troubles, Sleeplessness, Blood Poisoning, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Female Diseases, and La Grippe in all stages.

BACILLICIDE cures Eczema, Erysipelas, Itch, Ringworm, Tetter, Sprains, Burns, Bruises, Pimples, Inflammations and Rushing Fire.

GERMIFUGE and BACILLICIDE together cure Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Cancer, Scrofula, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Falling and Blind Piles, Back and Side Aches, and Pains.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

The American Express Co. agents, located throughout the United States, where druggists do not have these medicines, will upon parmeat to them of the regular price, one dollar per bottle, return you the medicine, either kind or both, and any number of bottles, free of all other charges or expense. All other express company agents will do the same for you through the Americas in all places where the American has no agents. Persons preferring to send the money direct to us will have the medicine expressed to them free just the same and at once.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSES.

The Dr. Kelly Medicine Co., 93 West Lake-st., city—Dear Sirs: We have sold and shipped your remedies to various parts of the country during the past three years, and have yet to hear the first complaint regarding them. Yours respectfully,

Signed by
ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., 48 Lake-st.
MORRISSON, PLUMMER & CO., 24 Randolph-st.
HUMISTON, KERLING & CO., 94 Madison-st.

For sale by the following druggists in Chicago: Dale and Semmill, Clark and Madison; Henry Gotz, La Salle and Madison; Geo. E. Mahon, Clark and Van Buren and Clark and Custer; Gale and Blockt, 11 Randolph and 44 Monroe, Palmer House; Geo. F. Martin, 8 Lake, Tremont House; Van Kirk & Co., Garden City Pharmacy, 378 C. S. Wood, 1081 Z. F. Wooson, 943; Parker & Sawyer, 1030 West Lake-st. W. H. Dickenson, 621; Geo. W. Miller, 232; Robert W. Stein, 451 W. W. Sollett, 1301 West Indiana-st.; Peter Zitterman, 60 and 62; Milwaukee-av., Geo. Karg, 1031 A. E. Thompson, 1215 Noyes Bros., 1125 North Market-st. and 1300 N. Clark-st.; Baker & Mason, 1501 W. H. Eldred, 39 Wells-st.; Schmidt & Fisher, Wabash-av. and 18th; G. Tetzman, Clark and Harrison; Tetzman Bros., May and Washington-boulevard; Ogden-av., F. J. Knowles, 19; J. Jentzsch, cor. 12th; Bruno H. Goll, 12th and Ashland; C. C. Granicher, 18th and Halsted; Theodor J. Hornley, Halsted and Archer-av.; Wm. E. Foreyth, 31st and State; Kvon Hermann, 31st and Indiana-av.; A. E. Stewart, 3242 Cottage Grove; T. J. Jamieson, 3259 Cottage Grove.

Prepared only by THE DR. KELLY MEDICINE CO., 93 West Lake-st., Chicago.

Mark Twain Abroad.

Six Letters from Europe written for the "Sunday Tribune"

By MARK TWAIN,

Author of "Roughing It," "Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn," etc.

Before Mark Twain went to Europe THE TRIBUNE arranged with him to write a series of letters. Twain's first great success was an account of his experiences in Europe, called "The New Pilgrim's Progress." In these letters he has the same general subject, though under changed conditions. Travel experiences afford perhaps the best material for the humorist, for there is constant change and variety; a series of ever fresh incidents and observations; and the oddities and incongruities of foreign life and character supply delightful material for his wit and satire.

The first letter for publication, SUNDAY, NOV. 8, is called

"The Paradise of the Rheumatics,"

With Incidental Remarks upon the use of Kings for Advertising Purposes, and is about Aix-les-Bains.

IOWA'S VOTE IS CLOSE.

INDICATIONS POINT TO THE DEFEAT OF WHEELER.

Both Parties Claim Victory—Uniform Gains Throughout the State by Republicans—They Have the Legislature—The Heaviest Ballot Ever Cast in the Hawkeye State's History—Part of the Railways in in the Fight.

[Continued from first page.]

native, running up with ticket and will be elected; Dale (Dem.) for Senator, nineteen votes ahead of his ticket in five precincts.

Audubon County.

AUDUBON, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Hamlin Township gives Boies 111; Wheeler, 606 majority. Reports indicate the election of Dr. Brooks (Rep.) for Representative by 50.

Audubon County.

AUDUBON, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Exira Township, Audubon County, gives Wheeler (Rep.) 182, Boies (Dem.) 228. Leroy Township gives Wheeler 316, Boies 270. A large vote was cast and Republican gains were general.

Black Hawk, Boies' Home.

WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Wheeler's majority in Blackhawk County is not less than 400. Hoover (Rep.), for Representative from the Sixty-sixth District, and the entire Republican county ticket elected by increased majorities.

WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 3.—Complete returns from Waterloo City, Gov. Boies' home, give Wheeler 1,151, Boies 887. The same precincts in 1889 gave Hutchinson 850, Boies 742.

Bremer County.

WAVERLY, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Boies (Dem.) has a majority in Bremer County of about 600. Austin (Rep.) for State Senator in the Thirty-ninth District is probably defeated by Smith (Dem.) by 200 majority.

Boone County.

BOONE, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Boone County gives 500 plurality for Wheeler (Rep.).

Buchanan County.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Nov. 3.—Wheeler (Rep.) will carry Buchanan County by 206 majority, a gain of 100 over last election.

Chickasaw County.

NEW HAMPTON, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Meager reports give Boies about 425 majority in Chickasaw County. Glattly (Dem.) over Kolthaff (Rep.), about 100 majority in eight precincts of the legislative district.

Cerro Gordo County.

MASON CITY, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Fourteen out of the sixteen townships of this county give a net Republican gain of 212 over two years ago. The Republican Representative and State Senator from this district are elected by increased majorities.

Calhoun County.

ROCKWELL CITY, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Election returns so far as heard from show a very large vote cast, with Republican and Democratic gains about equally balanced. The Farmers' Alliance and Prohibition parties cut no figure. Five townships give Wheeler (Rep.) for Governor 831; McVay (Rep.), 512; Olsen (Dem.), 286. For Representative, returns from four townships give Young (Rep.), 615; Danforth (Dem.), 456. This assures the election of Young by 600 majority in the county.

Cass County.

ATLANTIC, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Cass County will give Wheeler (Rep.) about 175 majority. Crawford (Rep.) is surely elected Representative.

Carroll County.

CARROLL, Iowa, Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Carroll County gives Boies 2,116, Wheeler 1,197, a Republican gain of 89.

Cherokee County.

CHEROKEE, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Returns from eleven townships in this (Cherokee) county would indicate a plurality of 500 for Wheeler; Meservy (Rep.) for Senator, 461; district, 550; and Miller, Representative, Fifty-ninth District, 500.

Clarke County.

OSCEOLA, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Wheeler's plurality majority in this (Clarke) county, 250; Jamieson (Rep.), Eleventh Senatorial District, 75; Seils (Rep.), Fifteenth Legislative District, 50.

Clinton County.

CLINTON, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Incomplete returns give Boies for Governor 2,500 majority in Clinton County and the entire Democratic ticket majorities from 1,500 up.

Des Moines County.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Des Moines County will give slightly over 1,900 majority for Boies, with the two Democratic candidates for Representatives in this (the Twenty-first) district running several hundred votes behind the head of the ticket.

The City of Burlington gives Boies 1,638 majority—a loss of about 70 as compared with two years ago.

Dickinson County.

SPIRIT LAKE, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Dickinson County, with votes complete and six towns estimated, will give Wheeler probably 60 plurality of 280. Funk (Rep.) for Senator Forty-seventh District will have a majority of about 200. Kahn (Rep.), Representative Eighty-second District, about even with the State ticket.

Dallas County.

ADEL, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Wheeler's plurality in Dallas County will be about 600.

Delaware County.

MANCHESTER, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Returns coming in slowly. Delaware County will give Wheeler not far from 500 majority. Harmon, State Senator from Delaware and Buchanan Counties, and Norris, Representative from this county, both Republican, elected.

Dubuque County.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Dubuque County will give about 4,450 majority for Boies (Dem.) for Governor. The City of Dubuque cast 5,313 votes, a gain of 1,079 over the vote of two years ago.

Franklin County.

HAMPTON, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—In Franklin County indications are that Wheeler (Rep.) will have from 600 to 700 majority.

Floyd County.

CHARLES CITY, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Floyd County gives Wheeler (Rep.) for Governor a majority of 250.

Guthrie County.

GUTHRIE CENTER, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Guthrie County, estimated plurality for Wheeler (Rep.), 400; Steen, Legislature, Thirty-fifth District, 200.

Hamilton County.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—A close estimate in Hamilton County gives Wheeler (Rep.) a plurality of 200. Chase (Rep.) in the Sixty-third Legislative District has 225 plurality.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Close estimate in Hamilton County gives Wheeler's plurality 515, Chase (Rep.) Sixty-third Representative District, 275.

WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Close estimate gives Wheeler a plurality in Hamilton County of 345 and Chase (Rep.), Representative Sixty-third District, 270 plurality.

Hardin County.

ELDORA, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Five townships with a large foreign vote, which gave Boies 135 majority two years ago, report a Democratic gain of 71 votes. Eldora and Hardin Townships, which polled 1,022 votes two years ago, cast 1,250 votes and will give a Republican gain. Five townships yet to hear from are strongly Prohibition and will offset the Democratic gain. Owing to the large vote returns are slow coming in. Wheeler is running up with the balance of the ticket.

Harrison County.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Harrison County will give Boies 300 plurality. The Thirty-second Representative District gives R. Sharpneck (Dem.) 200 plurality. Four precincts heard from indicate as above.

Henry County.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Wheeler will have a majority of 500 in Henry County over Boies. Republican legislative tickets fully up with the majority on Governor.

Howard County.

CRESCO, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Wheeler's plurality in Howard County is 150. In the Eighty-ninth Representative District Williams (Rep.) has 90 majority.

Hancock County.

MASON CITY, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Hancock County, 400 Republican majority.

Humboldt County.

HUMBOLDT, Ia., Nov. 3.—Six towns in Humboldt County give Wheeler (Rep.), 610; Boies (Dem.), 421. The Prohibition and People's ticket cast only a scattering vote.

Ida County, Wheeler's Home.

IDA GROVE, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Ida Grove, Ida County, gives Wheeler (Rep.), 140 majority. Ida County will probably give Wheeler a small majority.

Johnson County.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Johnson County will increase Boies' (Dem.) majority of 1,154 two years ago to at least 1,300. This, the Twenty-fifth Senatorial and Forty-first Representative District, will elect a Democratic Senator and Democratic Representative.

Linn County.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The City of Cedar Rapids gives Boies (Dem.) 784 majority, a gain of 10 over 1889. The entire Legislative ticket, two Democrats for the House and Terry for the Senate, is elected, a gain of one Senator. Linn County entire will probably give Boies 600, a probable gain for Wheeler of 58.

Lee County.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Nov. 3.—The City of Keokuk proper gives Boies 346 majority, against 431 two years ago. It is estimated that Boies will have less than 1,500 majority in the county against 1,753 two years ago. The Democrats elect two Representatives. Country precincts in this county so far reporting show an average net Republican gain of 15.

Marshall County.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Marshall County, as indicated by the returns from all but three precincts, which are Republican, gives Turner for Senator in the Twenty-eighth District about 600 over Kibbey, and the same for Stone, Representative for the Fifty-first District.

Marion County.

KNOXVILLE, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Returns received from ten precincts in Marion County show a net Democratic gain of 200 as compared with the vote of 1889. The county will give Boies 400 plurality.

Muscatine County.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Nov. 3.—The returns from fifteen of eighteen precincts insures Boies a majority of 540. Richman (Dem.), for Representative, will have 425.

Pottawattamie County.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Country precincts in Pottawattamie County continue to show Democratic gains. Wheeler makes a gain in this city, which is offset in the country. Returns from Harrison and Cass Counties show Democratic gains.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Republicans make a gain of 300 in the county. This comes almost exclusively from the city. This is based on returns from twelve precincts from the county and all from the city. Legislative Democratic in Thirty-first Legislative and Nineteenth Senatorial Districts.

Polk County.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 3.—The stronghold of the Republicans is in the country and when reports from there began to come in the gain, it is predicted, will be much more rapid. The Democrats are claiming the Governor, but the Republicans are confident country townships will help them out. The rest of the Republican ticket that is below Governor, it is believed, is safe. Wheeler is running behind his ticket in almost every precinct. The Republicans claim the Legislature, but returns on this have so far been very meager.

Scott County.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Scott County gives Boies (Dem.) an estimated majority of 3,600.

Woodbury County.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Indications are that Boies will carry Woodbury County by at least 1,000 plurality over Wheeler.

Wapello County.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Wapello County returns are coming in very slowly, but the indications are that the Republicans will make gains in all except a few scattering precincts. Up to midnight nine precincts give Wheeler 1,380, Boies 1,513. The same precincts two years ago gave Hutchison 1,166, Boies 1,340, a net Republican gain of 41. The Democrats will elect their legislative ticket by reduced majority.

DEATH OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATE.

Vicar-General Preston of the New York Diocese Passes Away in That City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Thomas Scott Preston, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York, died at 1 o'clock this morning. He began to sink shortly after 10 o'clock last night, and by midnight was so weak that his physicians declared he could not live until morning and that his death would probably take place, as it did, within an hour. He died at the pastoral residence of St. Ann's Church on East Twelfth street.

VICAR-GENERAL PRESTON.

[Thomas Scott Preston was born at Hartford, Conn., July 23, 1824. He graduated from Washington, now Trinity College, at the age of 19, with the highest honors of his class. After three years spent in the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in this city, he graduated in 1846 and was ordained deacon after some opposition. Among the young members of the clergy at that time there was a strong ritualistic tendency, and this young clergyman was one of those who adopted high church views. He became one of the Deacons of Trinity Church and later assistant to Dr. Seabury of the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth street, then New. Soon thereafter he was sent to take charge of the Church of the Holy Innocents at West Point. Bishop De Lancey about this time ordained him as priest. Soon the young preacher took the most radical step of his life. His close theological studies had led him to the conclusion that in order to save his soul he must join the Roman Catholic Church. Bishop Wainwright and other friends vainly tried to dissuade him, and accompanied by his brother, William S. Preston, who became converted to Catholicism at the same time, he went to Bishop Hughes and requested admission to the Roman Catholic Church. They and the Rev. Dr. Forbes who had also become a Catholic, were received into the church by Father Bayley in November, 1849. Wishing to become a priest of the church Mr. Preston was sent by Bishop Hughes to St. Joseph's Seminary at Cordham, under the care of Jesuit Fathers. At the end of a year he was, in 1850, made a priest, at the same time that his old friend Dr. Forbes was. On the death in 1873 of the late Rt.-Rev. William Staar, Vicar-General of New York, Fathers Preston and Quinn became Vicar-Generals. Just before this he had built the new Church of St. Ann's, which was dedicated in 1871. He was appointed domestic prelate by Pope Leo XIII. Dec. 13, 1881, and this gave him the right to the title of Monsignor. He was created Prothonotary Apostolic Aug. 21, 1888. Mgr. Preston took little interest in politics, except where he thought the affairs of religion were directly concerned. On the school question his attitude was extreme and to his unbending determination of will was largely due the bitterness of the controversies over that question. He prominently arrayed himself against the leaders of the labor movement in 1886 and he wrote the famous letter to a well-known Democrat declaring the principles of the Labor party to be unsound and opposed to Catholic belief. For years he had regarded the views of Dr. McGlynn with suspicion, and when that priest espoused the cause of Henry George Mgr. Preston was one of the first to prompt the Archbishop to move against him. By representing Mr. George's economic doctrines as an attack on the rights of property he did much to procure Mr. George's defeat for Mayor and the excommunication of his antagonist. When Dr. Burbell came to the aid of the old pastor of St. Stephen's Mgr. Preston unhesitatingly broke off the friendship of a lifetime. The fortieth anniversary of Mgr. Preston's priesthood was celebrated Nov. 14, 1890, by presenting him with a well-filled purse. He was an ardent advocate of the temporal power and kingly prerogatives of the Pope. Mgr. Preston was instrumental in the conversion of many Protestants to the Catholic faith, particularly Protestant clergymen.]

TAMMANY IN THE SADDLE

NEW YORK STATE GIVES FLOWER A REGGARLY MAJORITY.

The Democratic Plurality for Governor Will Not Exceed 3,000, While Sheehan Is Probably Defeated for Second Place—The Treachery of Miller Men in the Interior Causes the Defeat of Mr. Fassett—Republicans Gain Several Members of the Legislature.

[Continued from first page.]

were disregarded as openly. Altogether it was the worst election that ever the Eighth District has seen.

THE RESULT IN GOTHAM.

Tammany Hall Is Ablaze with Enthusiasm and Warwhoops.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Neither the Democratic nor the Republican headquarters was as crowded as on former occasions, when the result of so great political battles were pending. Until 9 o'clock there was decidedly more noise and enthusiasm noticeable in and around the Republican headquarters than anywhere else. Mr. Oliver Sumner Teal read out the returns from the rural districts and everything went on as merrily as a marriage bell until 9 o'clock, when the news of the unexpectedly large Democratic majority in Kings County put a damper on their spirits. Up to half-past 10 o'clock a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000 for Fassett was claimed by the Republican sages at the Fifth avenue Republican headquarters. R. E. Fenton, son of the Republican war Governor of New York, was on deck at headquarters and read out some of the encouraging returns in a stentorian voice which indicated a great future for him on the stump. From 10 o'clock on the Republican leaders admitted that the result would be "close."

Until about half past 9 there was a simply unearthly stillness about the Democratic headquarters. Then as the returns gave promise of victory for Flower the enthusiasm became intense. Gen. McMahon, Rollin Squire, Thomas Patton, and "Abe" Hummel were on hand with large rolls of bills which they were willing to place on a Flower blooming out as a Governor despite the hoar frosts of November. When the news from Kings County became generally known the betting ceased almost completely. What little on was at the odds of $100 to $90 in favor of Flower.

In the history of all campaigns Tammany Hall never held such a throng as streamed in and out of the wigwam tonight. Secretary McGoldrick was loudly cheered when he led off with the fifty districts giving Flower a handsome majority, and no other returns were read after that except those giving the Democratic candidate flattering results. While all the hurrah was going on upstairs the inside coterie was in the private council-room receiving private returns and telegrams from all over the State. "Dick" Croker in the early stages of the game said Flower would have at least a majority of 60,000 in the city and would not be very much behind his antagonist in the State.

The bolt of Jones and the result of his persistent war on the Flower-Sheehan ticket is seen in Broome, the county of the vigorous old scalemaker. There the Republicans gained over the Miller vote of 1888 and few other counties show as well.

New York City and Brooklyn tell a story of Democratic fealty. Boss McLaughlin may have been disappointed bitterly, but the figures show that he and his followers stood up to the rack like men. Tammany won added praise for its strong fight, which only the defection of the Counties enabled Mr. Platt in any way to withhold. There was no trading by the regular organization.

AT MR. FASSETT'S HOME.

The Election in Elmira Characterized by Open Democratic Bribery.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—"I'm proud of Sloatsburg," said Mrs. Fassett, the candidate's white-haired mother. "I didn't know there were forty men in the place, and they have given Sloat forty majority."

This was at Mr. Fassett's home tonight, where busy fingers were helping the Republican leader cipher out returns. A dozen men, all prominent in the party, sat around a great table in the library and discussed the telegrams arriving every moment from the ticking instrument in the adjoining room. Among them were N. P. Fassett, the father, hale and hearty; County Clerk Arthur S. Fitch, and Judge Seymour Dexter. Several ladies, intimate friends of Mrs. J. Sloat Fassett, helped her to bear the suspense, while in and out from room to room scampered 12-year-old Bryant Fassett and his little sister Margaret, two years younger, who proved herself a political poet by the following lines, which she declaimed triumphantly:

Bean, Bean, American Bean,
Flower in the soup and so is Sheehan.

Then both children together sang to marching time:

Fassett, Fassett, he's our man.
We can't vote, but our daddy can.

The first dispatches were encouraging, but a gloom was cast over the assembly by the news from Brooklyn.

"Must I light the funeral pyre, boys, or shall we let the beacon of hope blaze awhile longer?" So spoke Mr. Fassett, striding about the room, his hands deep in his pockets. This was about 8 o'clock, and the report from New York being favorable it was decided to let the beacon blaze.

"I notice," continued the candidate, "that in the towns where neither Flower nor myself spoke things are going in my favor. You will find, too," he continued, "there will be a falling off in my Senatorial district and in Vedder's Senatorial district, both of which have been the object of vigorous and well-directed attack."

Mr. Fassett was asked to explain himself more in detail. He said: "Today's election in the City of Elmira has been the most shameful exhibition ever known in this the most shameless county of the State. What I have branded as the three-card-monte ballot system has been seen in all its ugliness. The sanctity of the polling booths has been openly violated. The 150-foot provision has been laughed at, and bribes have been offered and accepted almost under the eyes of officers of the law. And do you want to know what has caused this disgraceful state of affairs? The deliberate work of Tweed and Hill to debauch the people here. They have succeeded, and some day they will get their reward."

From what THE TRIBUNE man was able to observe himself, driving about from booth to booth, he is convinced that Mr. Fassett knows what he is talking about. Scenes of disorder were frequent and scarcely an attempt was made to keep the crowd of heelers away from the voters. The Democrats spent thousands of dollars and did what they pleased with the large floating vote.

NO BAR TO BRIBERY.

The New York Election Law Violated by Tammany Heelers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The second general election under the present ballot law was held in this State today. The weather was exceptionally fine. The new plan is no bar to bribery, though it protects such of the voters who do not care to have others know how they vote. The candidates, both State and local, of each party are placed on a single ballot. There were four of these tickets today: Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, and Social-Labor. The last Legislature made two essential changes in the law. Originally there was provision for an entirely blank ballot and also that the ballot clerks put their initials on the stubs of the ballots. These are dispensed with. The blank ballot was useless, and the writing of initials made it is an easy matter for the inspectors and ballot clerks to know the different ballots by the difference in which the initials were written. It was Gov. Hill's condition for approving the measures that the voter be allowed to carry a paster ballot containing all the names of candidates of either party into the booths. The Democrats had the floaters, whom they purchased, paste a paster ballot on each ticket. It was then an easy matter for the inspector to tell by the thickness of the ballot whether the purchased voter had carried out his part of the bargain. A wink from the inspector convinced the heeler that the man had complied, and the money was then paid over. The Democrats had gangs of repeaters operate in the larger cities. These men were furnished with different coats and each voted several times on bogus names registered and on the names of residents.

FLOWER IS A LITTLE FADED.

He Learns of His Victory and Then Retires to His Couch.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Candidate Flower spent all this evening at his home, No. 592 Fifth avenue. A special wire had been run into his house, and a telegraph instrument merrily ticked the good news from all parts of the State in the library. It was regarded from the outset as good news, and the Governor-elect never once lost confidence. A party of friends were with him, and it was early in the night that they said that everything was over but the shouting, and they might as well shout then and there. Soon thereafter the special wire began to tick jubilant and congratulatory telegrams, and there was a big stack of them on his table before the Democratic crowds down-town had reached the pinnacle of their enthusiasm. As early as possible the Governor-elect sought his bed, and probably got the first sound night's sleep undisturbed by party cares he has had for many a day.

HOW THE BIG MEN VOTED.

Depew, Cleveland, and Flower Cast Their Ballots Like Plebeians.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—[Special.]—It was 11 o'clock when ex-President Cleveland got around to the polling place in the Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District at the corner of Sixty-seventh street and Park avenue. He nodded pleasantly to the men in the Tammany booth as he passed and seemed in great good humor. Mr. Cleveland followed Judge Bookstaver into the voting booth, the former getting a set of tickets with the stub No. 230, and the next set, No. 231, falling to the lot of the ex-President. While he was waiting for his tickets the clerks chaffed Mr. Cleveland good naturedly about a scratch on his chin and suggested that perhaps he had fallen into the hands of a Republican barber. The ex-President smilingly replied that he had shaved himself, and, in his haste to get in his vote for Flower and the Democratic ticket, had taken off some of the cuticle as well as the beard. It took him about five minutes to prepare and cast his ballot, and when he left the booth he said to a reporter that he was much pleased with the working of the secret ballot system.

"This is a beautiful, crisp day," he added as he turned down the street, "and I regard its brightness as a favorable omen for the success of our ticket."

"Are you going to do any electioneering?" he was asked.

"I have already done all that I can," he replied, "and I'm going to spend the remainder of the day at home."

Roswell P. Flower, the Democratic standard-bearer, voted early and for a good man, he said. His voting place is at No. 121 East Forty-fourth street, in the Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District. He left the Windsor Hotel shortly after 10 o'clock and walked leisurely down Fifth avenue, through Forty-fifth street, to Depew avenue, near which the polling place is located. No. 121 is a storage warehouse, and the place where voting booths were located smelled strongly of the stable. Some of the more aristocratic voters said it was a shame and a disgrace to compel citizens to go to such a place, but Mr. Flower did not seem to mind it. The inspectors and the police disclaimed all responsibility for the location of the booths. Mr. Flower was enthusiastically greeted as he entered. He was dressed in a suit of dark material, and his overcoat was tightly buttoned. He wore a smile and an air of confidence. Candidate for Congress J. J. Little of the Twelfth District accompanied the candidate for Governor. Mr. Flower entered the first booth at 10:15, and at 10:16 he came out and deposited his ballot, which was neatly and properly folded.

"Whom did you vote for?" a reporter asked the candidate.

"You can say I voted for a good man," was the good-humored reply. Mr. Flower returned to the Windsor Hotel, where he remained all day to receive the returns. Jay Gould's sons, Edwin and George, and Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, President of the Western Union Telegraph company, were registered in the same district with Mr. Flower.

Chauncey M. Depew has to be a very sick man indeed before he stays away from polls election day. Although his throat was too sore to allow him to speak at Peekskill he was down at his office bright and early today and said he would not miss casting a vote for Fassett and Vrooman for anything. Accordingly a little before noon Mr. Depew walked up the Fifth avenue and across to Sixth through Fifty-fourth street. He stopped a minute to ask the Republican worker where the polling place was, so as to be sure. Then he went on to No. 934 Sixth avenue, went in, got his ballots, and went into the booth. It was only the work of two or three minutes for Mr. Depew. He came out with a ballot in his right hand and said: "I vote this." Everybody can rest assured that "this" was a ballot headed by Fassett and Vrooman, and that no pasters were attached to it.

Secretary of the Navy Tracy was among the Brooklynites today who voted the Republican ticket. He came on especially from Washington for that purpose in keeping with the custom he has followed since he entered upon his official duties as Secretary. He registered and voted from the St. George Hotel on Clark street, Brooklyn. He arose early today and voted at the polling place, corner of Pierrepont street and Columbia Heights. He returned shortly afterward to the hotel, and after dining left again for Washington. A friend of Mr. Tracy said tonight that the Chile affair undoubtedly had much to do with the Secretary's hurried return, as he did not wish to remain away from the National Capital while matters are so critical between the two countries.

He Says Flower Is Elected.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Gov. Hill reached here this evening, having left Elmira soon after voting. At the executive chamber a dispatch awaited him, stating that his ward, the Third of Elmira, gave Flower 24 majority. Relative to the operation of the new ballot law, Gov. Hill said that it worked well; so far reasonably well, then he added that for the party which won it worked well. "While New York County has not given Flower so big a plurality as was expected," said the Governor, "the country districts have done better than was looked for, and I think [at 9 o'clock] that Flower is elected."

Ballots Cast Without Friction.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The new ballot law in this city worked without friction of any sort. The blanket ballot is not used. Instead, there is a ballot for each party, with a paster ballot to be obtained outside the polling-place. No difficulty of any sort is found in working the system. Ten minutes is allowed each voter in which to prepare his ballots. Last year on the first trial there was much confusion in some parts of the city, but the trial then familiarized people with the operations of the law.

Quiet Day at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—A quieter election than today's was never held in this city. A full vote was polled, but it was done without any excitement or the usual riotous scenes. Under the new law it was impossible to use money to buy votes direct, but still some money was spent in inducing doubtful voters to go fishing, and thus refrain from voting for the other side.

Vote in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The total vote for Governor in this city is as follows:

Flower (Dem.)	145,906
Fassett (Rep.)	87,703
DeLeon	5,136
Bruce	964

Republicans Evidently Went Fishing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Returns from 1,278 election districts outside of New York City and Kings County give Flower 138,784 and Fassett 150,773. The same districts in 1888 gave Hill (Dem.) 153,464 and Miller (Rep.) 193,867.

Republican Gains in the Assembly.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The election returns indicate that the Republicans have made a gain of two members in the Senate and four in the Assembly.

M'KINLEY IS A WINNER.

HIS PLURALITY IN OHIO ESTIMATED AT FROM 17,000 TO 22,000.

Gov. Campbell Concedes That He Has Been Defeated—Good Grounds for the Claim That Both Branches of the Legislature Are Republican—A Generally Gratifying Experience with the Australian System of Voting—The Campaign in Hamilton County.

[Continued from first page.]

a minute, and some less than a minute. As the returns come in tonight reports indicate that mistakes were not at all numerous. In the first fourteen precincts reported only one ballot was incorrectly marked. The election was orderly in all parts of the city, although the interest was intense.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Under the new ballot law the election here today was one of the most orderly and peaceable ever held in the history of Toledo. There was no employment for the ward heeler, and every voter had the opportunity of giving free expression to his belief. The voting began very early, some doubt having been raised as to a probability of votes being lost if delayed until just before the polls closed. The weather was clear and the air crisp—a good day altogether for voting, and the vote polled is unusually large. The notable absence of disorderly scenes about the voting precincts in the tough wards was a revelation, and business was less disturbed by election excitement than in former years under the old law. The people generally seemed to have familiarized themselves with the new system of voting and an insignificant percentage of votes will be lost through ignorance. It is thought the count will not be delayed on account of the new ballots. The Board of Elections refused to allow one Democratic challenger to act when it was discovered he was not a citizen.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The test of the Australian ballot system proved satisfactory in nearly every voting precinct. A very heavy vote was polled during the early morning hours, voters coming to the polls expecting that there would be considerable delay and many be unable to vote through lack of time. All were waited on promptly, and the voting proceeded as rapidly as under the old system of holding elections. The ballot contained five separate State tickets, which would have caused some confusion among voters in making a selection had it not been for plainly printed instructions showing how to cast a straight ballot. A noticeable effect of the new law was the large amount of straight tickets polled, voters evidently fearing to place more than one mark on their ballot through fear of destroying their vote. The only criticism heard tonight against the new election law is the large additional expense for erecting booths at each precinct in order that the voter may deposit a secret ballot.

AKRON, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—So far as Akron is concerned the working of the Australian ballot law has been a complete success even beyond the expectation of its most ardent supporters. It was feared by some that voting would occupy much more time under the new method, but all these fears vanished before the polls had been open an hour. What was looked upon as a fair estimate before election placed the number of votes which could be cast per hour at thirty. In several of the city precincts the vote averaged a fraction over one per minute for one, two, and in several instances three consecutive hours, while all judges agree that the vote this year has proceeded more rapidly than ever before. By 2 o'clock this afternoon two-thirds of the entire registered vote was polled and by 3 o'clock several of the precincts were ready for a count. Nearly every voter showed himself perfectly familiar with the Australian law, and but very few ballots have been thrown out. The vote in the county precincts, while not taken so rapidly, has been just as satisfactory.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The Australian ballot system, which was tried today for the first time, is pronounced a success here, and the people are highly pleased with the results. There was not near the trouble anticipated in voting the "blanket" ticket, and the new system has the result of giving Springfield the quietest State election held here in years. The absence of ward heelers at the polls was a conspicuous feature, the new system practically doing away with this crying evil.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Today Ohio tried the new election law, or what is known here as the "Kangaroo ballot system." This was a system selected by the Legislature last winter to reform the elections in Ohio. The system worked well.

ZANESVILLE, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The Australian ballot system was a complete success. Campbell ran slightly ahead of his ticket on account of the Prohibition scratchers.

SLOW WORK OF JUDGES.

It May Take Them Several Days to Figure Out the Result in Hamilton County.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The kangaroo system of voting is a grand success in so far as it is conducive of good order at the polls and guarantees to the voter many rights he has heretofore not enjoyed. It cannot be said the scheme is beneficial to the gathering of returns and the collection of tables and figures from which a result can be approximated. The judges of election here in Hamilton County are frightfully and exasperatingly slow in their work or they propose to construe the law most strictly and not give out any result until the whole ticket be counted—a process which at the present rate of progress will occupy the next two or three days. The Republicans have been basing their claims of success largely on the local disaffection among the Democrats in Hamilton County and confidently expected to carry the same by at least 8,000 majority. It had been pretty generally conceded that Campbell and McKinley would come down to Patterson's bridge, the dividing line between Hamilton and Clermont Counties, with a majority of 2,000 to 3,000 either way. The Republicans hoped to carry Hamilton so overwhelmingly that Campbell's majority in the State exclusive of Hamilton, if he obtained one, would be more than wiped out here.

An analysis of the vote here in Hamilton, so far as the returns go, shows that Campbell ran on an average ten votes ahead of the Democratic ticket. In many precincts McKinley was in the lead of the Republican ticket. Dan Ryan, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, carried Hamilton last year by about 8,000 and over. The irregularities in the vote can be explained by the fact that many voters placed a cross mark on the ballot opposite the name of the Governor only, instead of placing it opposite the name of the party. Such ballots count to the benefit of the candidate only and for nobody else on the ticket. As an example of this, in the Third Precinct of the Third Ward the cross was placed opposite Campbell's name on fifty-three tickets instead of being made to the left of the name of the party at the head of the ticket. This of course shows Campbell running ahead of the county ticket by fifty-three votes and naturally increased the vote for Governor very largely over those cast for the rest of the State ticket or county officers. The same can be said of McKinley's vote.

Some odd results of the voting in Hamilton are shown by the returns. One silk-stocking precinct shows Campbell running five votes ahead of his ticket. Miami township, Hamilton County, gives Campbell fifty-one votes less than he received two years ago, and McKinley fifty votes more than Foraker received two years ago. Comparing with last year Campbell gains one vote over the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State of last year and McKinley gains fourteen over Dan Ryan, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State of last year. This proportion of gain if carried out through the entire county would give Hamilton to McKinley by about 8,500.

Campbell when here last night expressed the greatest confidence in his election. He did not seem to fret very much over Hamilton, but relied on the country and manufacturing towns to carry him through. He expected the gains in such cities as Springfield, Massillon, and Akron, and the Reserve. That his hopes had some substantial basis is evident by sporadic returns that are coming slowly in. Campbell gained 200 in two precincts in Springfield. This was over the vote of last year. He gained twenty-two in the Town of Ravenna, and so far as can be learned ran ahead of his ticket in the Western Reserve.

How the Major Voted.

CANTON, O., Nov. 3.—Early this forenoon Maj. McKinley left his residence and in company with a friend walked to the polls in Precinct B, First Ward, to vote. He was heartily cheered by those on the street as he walked into the booth. He voted a straight ticket and found no difficulty with the intricacies of the Australian ballot.

WHAT THE GOTHAM PRESS SAYS.

The Result as Seen from Several Different Standpoints.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The *Sun* says:

We attribute the astonishing Democratic demonstration in the northern, central, and western counties not less to the personal popularity of Mr. Flower and the general confidence in his sterling character than to the melancholy exhibition of moral and intellectual inadequacy which constituted Mr. Fassett's plan of campaign. But the towering fact of the contest is that New York carries the banner of Democracy. Possibly the Democratic wave has extended to Ohio.

The *Tribune:* Peculiar circumstances in this State and Massachusetts made local issues predominant, and it will not be in the end helpful to the Democratic party that it has gained its success of yesterday. With its worst and foremost and triumphant in New York the Democratic party is not in fact as strong nor has it as good reason to hope for success hereafter as if it had been purged and purified by defeat. With the general result the Republicans have no reason to be disheartened; they rejoice in some splendid victories already achieved, and point to them as proof that another year of similar progress and achievement will give them a national triumph.

The *World:* It means, in National affairs, that New York is soundly and securely Democratic; that on the tariff and other national issues, forced to the front by Gov. Hill, Mr. Cleveland, and other Democratic speakers, New York is a strongly Democratic State for next year's Presidential election.

The *Morning Advertiser:* Mr. Fassett, a young man of excellent character, supported by his party almost free from factional quarrels, backed by the administration, well supplied with funds, is beaten in a fair contest. There is no excuse even to blame the defeat upon the weather, for a more beautiful day was never vouchsafed the State in November. His weakness in the rural districts seems incomprehensible.

The *Press:* Lack of organization, reliance on enthusiasm instead of work, and similar causes have combined to reduce the Republican vote over the State much below what was fairly expected. Where the blame lies specifically will not be known until the returns are all in.

The *Times:* The verdict of the election is a vindication of the seriousness and good sense of the people of the State and a condemnation of the political tricksters who thought to fool them.

SEVENTEEN MEN KILLED.

Terrible Accident in the Big Anaconda Mine Near Butte.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Seventeen men met instant death in an awful form in the great Anaconda mine near here, at midnight.

The time had come to shift the gangs of men and a cage full of miners returning from work stepped out into the open air. Their places were at once taken by nineteen men who were to take up the work they had just abandoned and the cage was started toward the depths below. The rope had been unwound but a couple of times from the slowly-revolving windlass, when there was a sudden snap, a cry of horror from the shaft in which the cage had but a moment before disappeared, and then a cry went up from the men who had a moment before come to the surface. The rope had broken and the cage with its nineteen inmates was precipitated to the bottom of the mine.

It was some little time before any assistance could be sent them. The shaft down which they had plunged

UPON A MOVING BRIDGE.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A STREET-CAR AT CHICAGO AVENUE.

The Vehicle Thrown from the Track and One Passenger Injured—Shocking Case of Death and Destitution Reported to the Health Department—Vessels Have Trouble in the River—An Alleged $2,800 Robbery—The Pullman-Pinkerton Marriage.

A misunderstanding between Peter Appleblum, the driver of a Chicago avenue street car, and Charles Hall, a bridgetender at the Chicago avenue bridge, resulted in a serious accident early last evening. Appleblum's car was approaching the bridge from the east when Hall rang the bell. Appleblum drove on the structure just as it began to move. The car trucks were thrown from the track and the passengers got out to assist in putting it on the track. Julius Hagen, one of the passengers, walked to the front of the car and was standing between the platform and framework of the bridge when the driver started his team. Hagen was caught between the car and the framework and badly crushed about the hips. It is thought that his left hip is fractured and that he is injured internally. He was taken to his home, No. 98 Bismarck court.

DEATH, ILLNESS, AND STARVATION.

The Shocking Condition of a Family on Ridgeway Avenue.

Chief Sanitary Officer W. V. Hoyt had his attention called to a pitiable case of destitution yesterday. Complaint was made that Alvina, the 5-year-old child of a family named Schmidt, living at No. 796 Ridgeway avenue, had died of diphtheria Saturday and that the remains were lying in the house in an advanced stage of decomposition.

Investigation proved the truth of the story. There were four other children, all ill with the disease. There was not a mouthful of food in the house, and parents and children were famishing. The mother had applied to the County Agent to have the child buried, but they refused to have it buried in the potter's field without ceremony or funeral rites.

Mr. Hoyt got up a small sum with the aid of the neighbors, and the child was interred at Mount Olivet. The County Agent has been requested to send food to the family without delay.

BOATS HAVE TROUBLE IN THE RIVER.

The Barnum Collides with the Harrison Street Bridge—Vessels Aground.

The steamboat H. Barnum of the Lehigh Valley Coal company struck the Harrison street bridge yesterday afternoon and was damaged $1,000. The boat was in charge of Capt. Barney, and, it is said, did not signal the bridge until within 200 yards. It was going south to Johnson's coal house, and, owing to the bridge being out of plumb and that vessels can only pass on the west side of the river, the bridge had to be swung toward the west or down stream. The bridgetender saw he could not swing the bridge in time, so did not swing it at all. The bridge was not damaged nor traffic delayed.

The steamer Ionia yesterday went aground in the Thirteenth street bridge and held it open several hours. Two boats were also aground at Archer avenue most of the day. The Stafford is on the bottom near the Wabash elevator and cannot get off until it is lightered. The Newsboy has been fast in a slip in Mud Lake since last Friday. It is now being lightered and will reach Ketcham's dock tonight. All the trouble is caused by the extreme low water.

SAYS SHE WAS ROBBED OF $2,800.

The Story Told the Police by Mrs. Louise De Long.

The Cottage Grove avenue police are investigating a case of robbery and assault, the circumstances of which are peculiar. Last Monday night an officer found a woman lying in an alley in the rear of the Second Presbyterian Church, Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. She was apparently suffering from the effects of a drug, and when she was sufficiently recovered was conveyed to the Cottage Grove Avenue Station. She said her name was Mrs. Louise De Long and that her home was in New York City. She had been in Chicago three weeks and was living with a family named Burrill at No. 196 La Salle avenue. She claimed to have been robbed of $2,800, which was concealed in a silk bag suspended around her neck.

Mrs. De Long was found at No. 196 La Salle avenue last night. She said she went down-town Monday afternoon and when she started for home boarded a Cottage Grove avenue car, thinking it a North Side car. "I learned my error at Twentieth street," she continued, "and, leaving the car, walked east toward Michigan avenue. Suddenly an arm reached out from behind a fence in the rear of the church and I was quickly dragged backward, a handkerchief satiated with something was quickly pressed over my nose, and I lost consciousness."

Mrs. De Long said that after the officers at the police station had questioned her closely they put her on a Wabash avenue car and directed her to her home, where she arrived shortly after 1 o'clock. She says that at first she did not intend to tell them of the loss of the $2,800, desiring rather to put a private detective on the case, but in her excitement she let them know of her loss. She claims to be a widow and to have lived in New York City up to three weeks ago with near relatives, and says she came to Chicago intending to invest her money. She will have a conference with the police this morning and attempt to convince them of the truth of her story.

PULLMAN-PINKERTON NUPTIALS.

The Ceremony Performed at the Third Presbyterian Church.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Allan Pinkerton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Pinkerton, and Mr. William Charles Pullman took place last evening at the Third Presbyterian Church. The ceremony was celebrated at 7:30 o'clock, the church being filled with guests and tastefully decorated with palms and ferns. The wedding party entered to the music of the "Lohengrin" march, the ushers being Mr. Charles Donergan, Mr. Earl Smith, Mr. George Hilton, Mr. Charles Gately of New York, Mr. A. J. White, Mr. George J. Hamlin. The best man was Mr. Mead Moore. The bridesmaids were Miss Jessie Hulbert, Miss Tina Templeton, Miss Edith Hoyt, Miss Irma Smith, Miss Harriet Eldredge, and Miss Anna Pinkerton.

The bride entered alone and was preceded by Miss Belle Pinkerton, the maid of honor, alone, and followed by two little flower girls, Helen Stewart and Pinkie Chalmers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Withrow, pastor of the church. The bride's gown was of white satin, made princess, and trimmed on the slightly open bodice with point lace. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms and a diamond butterfly, the gift of the groom, and she carried white roses. The bridesmaids were dressed two in pink, two in yellow, and two in pale blue embroidered crepe trimmed with chrysanthemums, and they carried bouquets of the same flowers. The maid of honor wore white brocaded satin and carried pink and white flowers.

A reception was held from 8 until 10 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 296 Ashland boulevard. The house decorations were entirely smilax and chrysanthemums. Supper was served in the ball-room on the third floor. Mr. and Mrs. Pullman left for a journey East and South and will be at home Wednesdays in January at No. 504 West Adams street.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Doubt the Statement.

A St. Louis special in THE TRIBUNE yesterday stated that the Armour-Cudahy company of Chicago was going to erect a $500,000 building for its main packing house at the East St. Louis stock-yards, and that eight acres of land would be given to the Chicago men as an inducement. There is no Armour-Cudahy company in Chicago, nor has there been for over a year. At the Armour office it was declared that Mr. Armour had no finger in the St. Louis pie, if there was any pie there. Michael Cudahy, who used to be in partnership with Mr. Armour, is in St. Louis, but at his office it was believed that his business there had nothing to do with the reported stock-yards building scheme.

Judges of Floral Arrangements.

The following is a list of those who have accepted invitations to act as judges of floral arrangements at the coming exhibition of the Horticultural Society of Chicago: Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. J. J. Glessner, Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, Mrs. J. B. Blackstone, Mrs. W. H. Rand, Mrs. J. N. Hyde, Mrs. John Cudahy, Mrs. J. W. Scott, Mrs. P. V. Kellogg, Mrs. E. E. Ayer, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. W. S. Henderson, Mrs. W. J. Watson, Mrs. C. P. Libby, Mrs. P. C. Hanford, Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. William J. Chalmers, Mrs. W. K. Nixon, Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, Mrs. H. A. Rust, Mrs. H. C. Wicker.

Dr. Scott Returns Home.

The Rev. Dr. James Scott, father of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, reached the city yesterday morning from Portland, Ore., and passed the day with his friend, Dr. Tuttle, No. 1000 West Adams street. Dr. Scott is 91 years old, and except for impaired eyesight is in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, mental and physical. A quarter of a century ago he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Eaton, O., of which Dr. Tuttle was a member. Dr. Scott is accompanied by his son, with whom he left for Washington City yesterday afternoon.

Suicide Follows Dissipation.

Henry C. Bisgof committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to a cross beam in a barn at No. 886 West Superior street. Bisgof formerly lived at that number with his wife and six children. Two months ago he took to drinking heavily and, having some trouble with his family, left home. He returned yesterday at noon, met his wife, who was bending over a washtub in the back yard, and said, "I have come to bid you good-by. I'll never bother you any more." Soon after he was discovered hanging in the barn.

Success of Suburban Mail Service.

Supt. Troy's improved suburban railway mail service is meeting with phenomenal success. On the extra mail-cars placed on the Alton, Burlington, Rock Island, and Northwestern roads over 4,000 letters were brought to Chicago yesterday morning from towns within 150 miles of Chicago, and these letters were delivered in time to be answered by the returning afternoon mail.

Dr. Keeley's Return.

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley's personal effects reached the Custom-House yesterday and Dr. Keeley will reach Chicago today after an absence of six months in Europe. Edward H. Bailey, editor of the Bloomington *Daily Leader*, has resigned to assume control of the Dwight *North Star*. The paper will support the Keeley bichloride of gold theory.

One of the Mott Gang.

Thomas Burke, arrested in David Walsh's saloon on Thirty-seventh street Monday night, is wanted on an indictment charging him with the killing of Edward Dillon, a saloonkeeper at California and North avenues. He belonged to the old Mollie Mott gang and was implicated in the Dillon crime with John Dennison, now serving a life sentence.

Chicago Hussars Meet.

A meeting of the Chicago Hussars was held last night at the Wellington, at which several new members were elected. The services of the troop have been offered as an official guard of honor during the Columbian Exposition and a considerable impetus has been given the reorganization by this proposal.

"Wanted to Know the Time."

Richard Ryan of Truck Company No. 3 captured Jennie Chapman yesterday in the act of putting her hand in his pocket. They were fellow-passengers in a horse-car, and Ryan felt a hand in his watch-pocket. "I just wanted to see what time it was," explained the woman. She was locked up.

Nurses' Training-School.

The Board of Woman Directors of the Illinois Training-School for Nurses met at the institution, No. 304 Honoré street, yesterday. Annual reports were read, the affairs of the school discussed, and officers elected. The papers will be revised and given to the public today.

Uncle Sam's New Warehouse.

D. C. Sibbitts of Englewood was yesterday appointed to take charge of the machinery of the new Appraiser's Warehouse by Collector Clark. The Appraiser's Warehouse was practically completed yesterday, and the Appraiser moved a portion of his office effects into it.

Telephone Connection by a Metallic Circuit.

A metallic circuit furnishes Chicago and Oshkosh with telephone connection. The test was made yesterday morning and proved an entire success, the conversation carried on being distinctly heard at both ends of the line.

For China and Japan.

The Royal Mail steamship Empress of India sailed from Vancouver for Japan and China Oct. 25, carrying among its passengers the following Chicagoans: D. A. Crowell, the Rev. T. Harado, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Slavens, and B. Stern.

Fire at Glen Ellyn.

A fire at Glen Ellyn yesterday resulted in the complete destruction of four buildings, the total loss on which is $7,000. The insurance on the burned buildings and stock, with one exception, will fully cover the loss.

Tried to Drown Herself.

Mrs. Mattie C. Williams, No. 126 Desplaines street, tried to jump into the river from the Madison street bridge Monday night because she quarreled with her husband. She was restrained by the police.

Items.

Josephine Popora, who jumped from the Jackson street viaduct at Canal street Monday, died at the County Hospital.

James Wondy of Pullman was knocked down by an Illinois Central contruction train at Grand Crossing yesterday and killed.

The Hyde Park Choral Union gave the opera "Pinafore" in Rosalie Music Hall last night. The union has a mixed chorus of forty voices.

P. D. Armour yesterday received a dispatch from Kansas City that his brother, A. W. Armour, who has been seriously ill, was improving.

A carload of lumber on the Illinois Central tracks at Dauphin Park caught fire last night. It was hauled to Grand Crossing, where the fire was extinguished. The loss was $2,000.

Titcomb & Pratt's Empire Bedstead factory, Nos. 381, 383, and 385 West Madison street, was entered by burglars Thursday night, the safe blown open, and $300 in currency, jewelry valued at $100, and a large collection of old coins taken.

Jacob Baher, recently from Havre, France, was locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station yesterday for safe keeping. He claims he was robbed of everything he had, except his clothes, while on the steamer. His brother-in-law, Johnsine, who is said to live in Chicago, cannot be located.

Nellie Lowery, Maggie Burton, and Henry Henry, who were arrested on charges of conspiracy to defraud, were held by Justice Lyon yesterday until Nov. 13, bail being fixed at $500. It is alleged that they have been instrumental in securing "straw" bail for a number of well-known criminals in the county jail.

Chauncey Depew on Gambling.

"Public life is becoming more honest year by year, and there seems to me to be only one vice that is increasing and this contaminates the whole. This vice is growing with tremendous rapidity all over the earth, and especially among civilized nations. This vice is gambling."

"What do you mean by gambling?"

"I mean by gambling," said Mr. Depew, "the betting on results which no knowledge nor reason can foresee. We now bet on everything. We put up our money on stocks, on food products, and upon everything that enters into our markets. We create artificial conditions and bet upon them. We do the same with real estate, and we now bet in a different way upon our amusements. Our baseball system has become a lottery, and betting grows in these respects and on races and at cards all over the world. The telegraph enables us to carry the betting-stands of the Jerome Park track to San Francisco and there is a crowd around the blackboard in every city betting on the races. In clubs and private houses, more in the Old World than here, games of chance of every kind with wagers upon results are becoming as common as the daily dinner, and you will find a Monte Carlo going privately on at every one of the great watering places of Europe. The condition of the public sentiment on this subject is illustrated by a conversation I had while abroad this summer with a lady widely known for her charities and for the support which she gives both personally and financially to all religious and benevolent work. It was in a large company and the conversation had turned upon what were good investments, whereupon this lady said that the best thing she had were some shares in a gambling-house at Monte Carlo. She said these paid her 35 per cent, and advised her friends to invest in them, as even at the high rate at which the stock was then selling it would pay 12 per cent net, and that was better than the best American."

KILLED HIM BY MISTAKE.

G. W. PRICE OF CHICAGO SHOT BY A HUNTING COMPANION.

Mistaken for a Bear While on an Expedition in Colorado—He Fails to Respond to a Call While Crawling Into the Tent and a Revolver Is Fired at Him by His Friend—Supposed to Have Left the Tent While Asleep—Details of the Accident.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 3.—Last Saturday G. W. Price, son of Dr. Price of Chicago, and a member of the firm of the Price Flavoring Extract company, A. C. Fleischner of the same company of Chicago, and J. B. Cobb of the Denver Omnibus and Carriage company, with W. H. Hubbard of Spring Valley, near Glenwood Springs, as guide, outfitted here and started for a two weeks' hunt on the Big Muddy.

Last night they camped in Jerome Park at the head of Thompson Creek in Pitkin County in a place called Dun's Dugout. Some time during the night Mr. Price, who, it is claimed, was a somnambulist, went outside of the dugout, leaving the others asleep. Upon his return as he crawled into the room on all fours, Hubbard called out "Who's there?" and called to the dog, but as the dog became frightened and no answer was given, Hubbard exclaimed:

"Boys, I believe it's a bear! Give me a gun quick!"

Cobb hastily handed him a 45-caliber Colt's revolver, and without further thought Hubbard fired two shots, one of which passed through the top of Price's head into his body, causing his death in about two hours.

The party returned immediately with the body to Marion, where an engine was procured and all came to Glenwood Springs this afternoon. Coroner G. Clark immediately summoned a jury and a verdict of accidental shooting was rendered.

G. W. PRICE KNOWN IN CHICAGO.

He Was Secretary of the Price Flavoring Extract Company—His Work in St. Louis.

G. W. Price was Secretary of the Price Flavoring Extract company, of which his father, Dr. V. C. Price, is President and his brother, R. C. Price, is Vice-President. The company was formerly the Price Baking Powder company, but a year ago Dr. Price disposed of his entire interest in the manufacture of baking powder. Since this sale the Price Flavoring Extract company was formed with the officers named and with laboratory and offices at the southwest corner of Cass and Illinois streets.

G. W. Price was in St. Louis for two years previous to last January managing the St. Louis branch of the baking powder manufactory. After the sale of the baking powder interests he returned to Chicago. He was about 35 years old and lived in Waukegan, where Dr. Price and the brothers reside.

MR. POTTER STILL LIVES.

Federal Officials Charged with Having Deceived Maverick Bank's Creditors.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The rumor became current tonight that Mr. Potter had committed suicide. This proves not to be the case, however, as he is alive and well at his home in Cohasset. Above all the many questions asked in connection with the failure of the Maverick Bank there rises this most important one—upon whom rests the responsibility for the concealment from the depositors and the general public of the bank's true position? Attempts have been made to throw the blame upon Bond Examiner Magruder or his assistant, Mr. Ewer, and it has even been said that had they done their duty the suspension of the bank must have come months ago, and full protection thus been given depositors who have increased old or placed new accounts within that time. Bank Examiner Magruder's examinations were carefully made, and the results were promptly forwarded to Washington. They showed the bank to be clearly insolvent in January last, and that the Controller's attention was specially called to this last fact by the Bank Examiner in a letter accompanying the report. Since the failure of the Maverick Bank there has been some anxiety expressed among depositors in the various savings banks lest this failure should affect the stability of these banks. Whatever feeling of insecurity there may be is easily removed by the statements of the Board of Commissioners of Savings Banks, who say they are not affected by the Maverick collapse and are as sound and safe as ever.

MANY HORSES PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

Sixteen Imprisoned in a Livery Stable at Jacksonville, Ill.—Other Fires.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Fire broke out tonight in the livery stable of John Lamb. In the barn were sixteen horses, all but three of which perished, together with many buggies, harness, etc. Adjoining the barn was the veterinary sanitarium of Dr. H. G. Pyle, which was also destroyed. One carload of horses was shipped today to St. Louis. The loss is estimated at $7,000, partially insured.

KEARNEY, Neb., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Kearney had an $11,000 fire this morning. J. Brown's shoe store and Hooley's bakery, with their entire stocks, are almost a total loss. Brown's stock was valued at $6,500, insurance $4,700; Hooley's stock $2,000, insurance $800. Both buildings were owned by M. L. Brady of Meriden, Conn. They were worth $3,000 and insured for $2,000.

TEMPTED TO HER DEATH BY CIGARETTES.

An Indiana Girl Poisoned by Her First Indulgence in Smoking.

LEBANON, Ind., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Cora Neese, aged 18, while returning home from the theater two weeks ago, was persuaded by her escort to indulge in cigarette smoking. She became ill shortly after returning home and gradually grew worse until she died Monday. The doctors give as their opinion that her death was the result of nicotine poison, introduced into her system by smoking the cigarettes.

Chores.

Jed Dorkum always used to say
When we asked him to come and play
With us boys down to Harry Moore's,
"I've gotter stay and do the chores."
No recreation would he take
For all his wealth in jelly cake;
No glad fun in or out of doors,
He had to stay and do the chores.

We drove a woodchuck in the wall;
But Jed he paid no heed at all.
A circus passed through Lower Town;
But busy Jed, he couldn't go down.
The elephant went tramping by
And shook the earth and touched the sky,
The tiger howls, the lion roars,
Jed stays at home and does the chores.

Much like Jed Dorkum are we all
Who long for great things and do small;
We moil among the trivial sods
Within the garden of the gods,
While the dark clusters hang above
Rich with the juice of life and love.
We cannot reach and pluck them down,
These fair pomegranates of renown,
Whose juice life's early hope restores
For we must work and do the chores.

Above us sternly loom forever
The mighty Mountains of Endeavor,
And whoso on their summit stands
Looks on the sun-kissed table lands.
We grasp our mountain staff to climb
Their sky-enshrouded peaks sublime,
Up where the crystal torrent pours—
And then we pause to do our chores.

We start with courage in the heart
To try the endlessness of art,
In hope that we may speak some day
The word the Spirit bids us say.
But e'er we speak the word aright
The shadows come and it is night.
Put out the light and close the doors,
For good or ill we've done our chores.
—*S. W. Foss in the Yankee Blade.*

Marriage of a Chicago Man.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Miss Laura Robeson of this city and Thomas Hart Gale of Chicago were married this afternoon at Grace Church in this city. There were five bridemaids, Miss Julia Ehrman of Chicago and the Misses Anna Botsford, Anna Boynton, Emma Ballentine, and Ethel Robeson of Port Huron. Abram Gale of Chicago acted as best man, while the following acted as ushers: Fred Wehlhop, Will G. Adams of Chicago, Charles T. Miller and Willard Pope of Detroit. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sidney Beckwith in the presence of a large number of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Gale left in the evening for a trip.

An Honor to Be Resign.

Mr. Goodman—"All is lost, dear. The returns already show that I am beaten, and I shall not go to the Common Council."

Mrs. G.—"Thank heaven, John! We are not disgraced, after all."—*Boston News.*

MINISTER E. BURD GRUBB MARRIED.

Brilliant Ceremony at the American Representative to Spain's Nuptials.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Gen. E. Burd Grubb, the United States Minister to Spain, was married this afternoon at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, this city, to Miss Violet Sopwith, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Sopwith of No. 92 Cromwell road, London, and of the Isle of Lismore, Scotland. The Rev. J. P. Waldo, vicar of St. Stephen's, assisted by the Rev. John Coulson, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Thomas Lane Bridges, cousin of the bride, officiated at the wedding ceremonies. The best man was Mr. J. C. Groome, the polo expert, and the bridemaids were the six sisters of the bride, Misses Rosamond, Lilian, Daisy, Gertrude, Olive, and Iris. Miss Madge Mestier, a cousin of the bride, and Miss Effie Grubb, the daughter of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her father. Acting as ushers at the wedding were six young gentlemen from Philadelphia, all members of the famous Philadelphia cavalry organization known as the City Troop.

GEN. GRUBB.

VIOLET SOPWITH.

Bribed by British Statesmen.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Capt. Armit, formerly an officer in the British navy, but who has of late figured chiefly as a paid organizer of various employers' societies, notably the Shipping Federation, was a rather interesting witness before the Royal Labor Commission today. He testified that a prominent Birmingham Liberal (meaning Joseph Chamberlain) gave witness in 1878 a check for £1,000 to be used in sending 300 trade unionists to London to assist as a meeting called for the purpose of protesting against Disraeli's foreign policy. Again in 1886 the Primrose League spent money lavishly to bribe trade unionists to oppose Mr. Gladstone and his home rule policy. Armit's testimony will doubtless raise a storm of indignant protest from all sides—Conservatives, Liberals, and labor leaders—but it would have more effect upon the public mind if it were given by a man of more solid reputation. Armit was practically kicked out of the Shipping Federation for failing to carry out his ambitious promises in the way of securing men to take the place of unionist strikers, and his last appearance before the public was as the commander for a brief period of one of the unlucky cruisers built for the Balmaceda Government of Chile, but which did not get to sea in time to be of any use to the Dictator.

Excitement on the Berlin Bourse.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The bourse here today was much agitated, the feeling growing out of the situation in Paris. Russian securities declined ½ per cent. The suspension was announced of a firm of large dealers. Their liabilities are placed at 6,000,000 marks. Rubles were quoted at 205 marks 50 pfennige. A large remittance of gold was sent to St. Petersburg.

READY TO DEFEND TENNESSEE PRISONS.

Extra Guards and Arms Furnished—Convicts Captured in Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—While there have been rumors in circulation in East Tennessee during the last two days that a mob intended to attack the branch prisons at Tracy City and Inman it is thought there is little foundation for them. There are 620 convicts at these prisons, and extra guards have been placed on duty at each of them. Several heavy boxes supposed to contain arms were sent today by express from the State armory to the officials at the prisons. Gov. Buchanan has ordered the State Superintendent of Prisons to take, vigorous action. It is certain that a mob would not now move on the Tracy City and Inman prisons unless they were determined to do or die. The Governor arrived here today and proceeded at once to the Executive office. After a protracted consultation with ex-Gov. Albert S. Marks, Col. A. S. Colyar, and Shepperd Webb of Knoxville, Gov. Buchanan sent for Secretary of State Miller, Controller Allen, and Treasurer House, who constitute the State Board of Prison Inspectors, and was closeted with them for several hours.

Gov. Buchanan in an interview could not say whether the leaders of the mob, if arrested, could be convicted in Anderson County. Speaking of the release of the convicts the Governor said:

There should have been a heavy guard at each of these prisons. The trouble has been that the lessees and the representatives of the State have each refused to pay for extra guards and there have been none. The stockades should have been defended with powder and ball. The two remaining prisons must be defended vigorously, for doing so is only sustaining the law, but it is defending the good citizens of the State against danger from criminals at large. The prisons must be guarded and the matter of cost be settled afterward by the courts.

Dispatches received here from several points in Kentucky state that over 500 convicts have been captured and are held to await instructions from the State or the lessees.

Gov. Buchanan has offered a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the leader of the mob at Oliver Springs, and one of $250 for every man convicted of participation in the riot.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The city was disturbed today by the arrival of gangs of convicts who have been recaptured, and the indications are that most of the liberated convicts will be recaptured. Sooner or later they will be returned to the mines, with force enough to hold them there. In Knoxville the feeling is that the law must be upheld while it stands on the books.

THE HUNANESE REMAIN REBELLIOUS.

A Force Policy Adhered To—Terrible Conflagration at Hong Kow.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

HONGKONG, Nov. 3.—The Hankow correspondent of the Hongkong *Press* says:

Those who imagine that China is going to back down before a mere display of force are mistaken. No outbreak has occurred yet, but it is now quite clear that the people of Wuchang were on the eve of one. The residents do not feel secure yet. The women have not returned to the city, while the men go armed. Three nights ago several fireballs were thrown into the buildings of the powder magazines at Wuchang, and this was made the pretext for distributing ammunition among the troops throughout the city and on the walls. A hundred war junks have been ordered to be built in all haste for service on the inland waters. They are no doubt intended to coerce the Hunanese. We had a huge fire at Hong Kow Saturday, when 1,300 houses were burned and ten times as many people left homeless. There was a considerable loss of life through women and children being trampled under foot. Two hundred houses were burned in Hanegang last night.

The feeling at Foochow is much quieter, but the dissemination of anti-foreign tracts still goes on. The Emperor has issued a proclamation threatening to instantly behead any one found putting up slanderous placards.

It is reported from the North that the foreign powers have threatened to occupy Shanghai and Woosung unless full protection is given to foreigners.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 3.—It is now definitely known that 82 lives were lost, 3,700 houses destroyed, 760 vessels carried out to sea or sunk, and great damage was caused to crops by the storm of Sept. 14. Tsudo Sauzo, who tried to kill the Czarowitz at Otsu, died in prison.

A Famous Torrero's Feat.

The death of Cayetano, the famous Spanish torrero, reminds me of a magnificent feat which he once performed, not in the arena, but out in the country near Saragossa on an estate where I was visiting at the time. He was strolling across a meadow with a couple of friends when their attention was attracted by an old and infuriated bull which was galloping toward them with lowered head and erect tail. Cayetano had no weapon, not even a cane, but he seized a dust coat which one of his friends was carrying over his arm.

As soon as the bull got close to them Cayetano bade his companions make their escape while he engaged the animal's attention. Using the coat as a cappa he drove the bull crazy with fury, stepping aside with the deftest agility at each of the animal's charges. In this manner he caused the bull to turn sharply in the midst of his onward rushes, until finally an ominous crack was heard and the bull fell in a heap with its backbone broken by the sudden wrench it had been given by the animal's abrupt swerve. This is a rare and difficult feat on the part of torreros, and it was probably the first time that it had been performed out of the arena.—*New York Recorder.*

BURNETT'S
NEW AND FASCINATING FLAVOR
PISTACHIO
THIS DAINTY FLAVOR JUST ADDED TO BURNETT'S LIST OF FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

To any one who has eaten a Pistachio confection or cream in Paris, Vienna or the Orient made by the artist chefs of the cuisine of those countries, will never forget the exquisite flavor, delicate emerald color, or delightful consistency of this fascinating nut. The French chemists have tried in vain for the past two generations to capture the flavor of the golden east for an extract. It finally rested with this house to discover a process by which they are able to present **Burnett's Pistachio.** This extract is so simply prepared that it is absolutely pure and wholesome and can be used by any good housekeeper or cook.

For Sale generally by First-Class Grocers.

Fac-simile ½ pint size. Five Sizes, 2 oz. to Quarts.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.
BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

ONE DAY WHEN THE PUBLIC WINS MONEY.

Five Favorites and a Second Choice Take the Purses at Gloucester.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Today was one of the few days when luck is with the public and the bookmakers have to go deep into their rolls to make good the losses. Five favorites and a second choice were among the winners at Gloucester. The only surprise of the day was Frank "L," and as that came in the first race, plenty of opportunity was afforded to get even. The summary follows:

First race, seven furlongs—Frank "L" (Hill) won, Franco (J. Bergen) second, Amboy (Hueston) third. Time, 1:32¼. Betting: Frank "L," 10 to 1; Franco 10 to 1; Amboy, 6 to 1.

Second race, six furlongs—Spendoline (J. Bergen) won, Noble Duke (Hueston) second, Vulpuina (Kochon) third. Time, 1:18¾. Betting: Spendoline, 1 to 3; Noble Duke, 10 to 1; Vulpina, 10 to 1.

Third race, six and a half furlongs—Dickens (Bender), first; Dumbarton (Hueston), second; Prince Charming (Jones), third. Time, 1:25. Betting: Dickens, 3 to 1; Dumbarton, 6 to 1; Prince Charming, 8 to 1.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles—Eric (Bender), first; Lotion (J. Bergen), second; Punster Jr. (Morris), third. Time, 1:59. Betting: Eric, 9 to 5; Lotion, 3 to 1; Punster Jr., 6 to 1.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Daniel B. (Hollis), first, Sir Lancelot (Riley), second; Nettie (Hueston), third. Time, 1:56. Betting: Daniel B., even; Lancelot, 6 to 1; Nettie, 8 to 1.

Sixth race, five and a quarter furlongs—Sir William (Hueston), first; Prince Edward (McDermott), second; Little Addie (J. Bergen), third. Time, 1:38. Betting: Sir William, 2 to 1; Prince Edward, 3 to 1; Little Addie, 8 to 1.

Entries for tomorrow's races are as follows:

First race, six furlongs, maidens—Hard Work, 110 pounds; Lizzette, 105; Solicitor, 105; Boroughm, 96; Easter, 96; A. B. Fox, 96; The Karl, 96; Templemore, 96; Pluto, 96; Botheration, 96; Ed Marks, 96; Ed Carlton, 85; Valkyr, 82.

Second race, six furlongs, 2-year-olds—Disappointment, 108 pounds; Markstone, 102; Farewell, 102; Jersey, 98; Sister Ione, 95; Keltarne, 94; Noble Duke, 94; Vulpina, 91.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs, 3-year-olds—Appomattox, 112 pounds; Benjamin, 112; Judge Mitchell, 112; Emma J., 109; Krikina, 109; Maiella, 109; India Rubber, 107; Wenonah, 104; Mamie B., 104; Elytra, 104.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Cartoon, 112 pounds; Salvina, 110; Prince Edward, 110; Mirthwood, 107; Samaritan, 102; Kentucky Ban, 102; A. C. H., 99; Chartreuse, 94.

Fifth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Jim Clare, 117 pounds; Harwood, 110; Macauley, 110; Lannes, 109; Tyrone, 109; Clamor, 106; Bravo, 104; Arizona, 102; Groomsman, 100; Ely, 105; Jersey Pat, 102; Sam D., 102; Franco, 102; Capstone, 102; Salute, 99.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Thad Rowe, 119 pounds; Canteen, 112; Long Jack, 112; Dunham, 109; Grafton, 107; Hydra, 104; Miss Aggie, 94; Balshazzar, 99.

Entries at Guttenberg.

The entries for today races are as follows:

First race, purse $400, 2-year-old, selling allowances, four and a half furlongs—Belle D., 106 pounds; Natalie S., 103; Padre, 109; Gold Digger, 109; George D., 106; St. Laurent, 109; Tammany Hall, 100; Archie Collins, 97; Lupa filly, 94; Flor S., 94.

Second race, purse $500, selling allowances, six and a half furlongs—Firefly, 107 pounds; Glenmound 103; Headlight, 103; Endurer, 103; Salisbury, 109; Forest King, 107; Flavilla, 104; Catlan, 103; Vendetta, 103; Dr. Wilcox, 92; San Ardo, 109; Congress, 109.

Third race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upward that have not won a purse of $1,000 in 1891, allowances, one mile and a furlong—Rover, 108 pounds; Royal Arch, 99; Lowlander, 103; Belwood, 109; Johnnie E., 99; Donohue, 103.

Fourth race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds, selling allowances, four and a half furlongs—Irregular, 109 pounds; Manhansett, 106; Alma, 109; Even Weight, 100; Vernon, 112; Joe Kelly, 103; Turk, 106; Bon Voyage, 109; Montlece, 103.

Fifth race, purse $500, for all ages, to carry 105 pounds, winning penalties, five furlongs—Sirrocco, 109 pounds; Roquefort, 113; Happy Day, 102; Autocrat, 113; Dixie, 102; Arab, 102; Tioga, 104; Go Lucky, 105; Alderman Mac, 105.

Sixth race, purse $600, for horses that have run and won at the meeting, selling allowances, one mile—Kenwood, 113 pounds; Little Minnie, 101; Iceberg, 110; Puzzle, 110; Boyle Rhodes, 101; Sandstone, 101; Sir Rae, 101, Silent, 110; Bert Campbell, 92; Lucky Clever, 101; Apollo, 96; Tourist, 92; Flounlor, 104; M. R. Pomeroy, 91.

Comiskey to Manage Cincinnati.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—John T. Brush announced tonight that he had secured Comiskey to play with and manage the Cincinnati team next season. Comiskey had a long conference with Brush here today. The stipulated salary was not given out, but it is said to be not less than $7,000.

To Organize a People's Ticket.

MARION, Ind., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—A meeting was held at the Knights of Labor Hall here today to organize the county for a people's ticket. The purpose is to make the movement a general one in the State to prepare for the campaign of 1892.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

An unknown man was stabbed to death in a row between Finns and Swedes near Newberry, Mich., yesterday morning.

Thomas Sheppard and wife of Georgiana, Ala., were murdered Monday night by unknown parties. Robbery was the incentive.

W. O. Lamb, a prominent young citizen of Ashland, Wis., died at Pueblo, N. M., where he had gone for his health. He was formerly President of the Ashland Lime, Salt, and Cement company.

A Childlike Confidence—in the efficacy of Carlsbad Sprudel Salts is universal throughout the world. Nature's remedy for Constipation, Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, Diabetes, Fatty Degeneration, and all Liver Troubles.

Our rich Americans visit Carlsbad. The crowned heads of Europe have been visiting this historic spot, when in search of health, for the past 500 years.

You can now get the same treatment at any drug store, in the shape of Carlsbad Sprudel Salts.

Not a nauseating remedy.

Men and women of sedentary habits will find life a pleasure after taking this treatment for one week.

The genuine have the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.

The Most Eminent Authorities
Highly recommend the Sodes Mineral Pastilles (Troches made from the Mineral Springs of Sodes, Germany). They may be safely administered to infants of tender age and women of the most delicate constitution, as they contain neither drugs nor anodynes. Children in particular like them on account of the pleasant taste; they are irresistible in the cure of all chronic and temporary catarrhal diseases.
The genuine imported must have the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co.," Sole Agents, New York, around each box.
Beware of imitations.

LOOKING AHEAD

How many people realize in their daily life any of the dreams of youth? In the daily grind and struggle for existence all the brightness of romance and early fancy fade into

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
(Retail.)

State and Washington Sts

5,000 NEW CLOAKS

Received in our department in the last ten days (*hundreds arriving daily*). It is the largest and best selected stock in Chicago today.

Quality, Style, and Price

Are the points in favor of our garments.

We announce for today and this week the following

SPECIAL LINES:

100 Ladies' Fine Black Cheviot Jackets, lined with Handsome Satin Rhadame, Full Shawl Collar of Black Astrakhan Fur,

PRICE **$18.75** (WORTH $25.00)

75 30-inch Seal Plush Coats, Handsome Shawl Collar of Black Astrakhan Fur, best quality of Satin Lining, Sleeves Edged with Fur,

PRICE **$25.00** (WORTH $35.00)

65 Imported Silk Velvet Capes, Handsomely Embroidered and Trimmed with Jet,

PRICE **$45.00** (WORTH $75.00)

50 Cape Ulsters with Hoods, Collar Trimmed with Feather Edging,

PRICE **$20.00** (WORTH $25.00)

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
(Retail.)

State and Washington Sts

AN OPPORTUNE SALE.

Chicago society is fast assuming its Winter activity. Next week the season of . . . .

Grand Opera Begins.

The above two facts are the reasons for the following sale of . . . .

OPERA GLOVES.

LADIES' 8-INCH MOUSQUETAIRE SUEDES

AT **$1.00** PAIR.

12-INCH - -
16-INCH - -
20-INCH - -
24-INCH - -
30-INCH - -

IN ALL THE CHOICE EVENING SHADES, ALL SIZES,

$1.50 PAIR.

WORTH FROM $2.25 TO $5.00 PAIR.

As there are only 100 dozen in the lot an early call is desirable.
SALE COMMENCES AT 9 O'CLOCK.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 STATE STREET.

ENCOURAGED by the wonderful sales we are having on *high-class Evening Silks,* and in order to still further introduce this unequaled department, we have decided to give (commencing this morning) a four days'

Special $5.00 Sale

Of Fine Paris Novelties that will be of such unusual interest it will not be soon forgotten. . . .

3,000 Yards Extra Fine new Lyons Tinsel and Silk Brocades, in nearly 100 styles, imported to sell at $7.00, $8.50, $10.00, and $12.50, but were refused by firm ordering them on account of late delivery, and sold to us at a great loss, they all go this week at . . . . . ONLY **$5.00** PER YARD.

The line includes a large number of exceptionally choice things that will be rapidly taken. There is also a great variety of beautiful new styles in Evening Silks that will be sold at from $1.00 up, worth fully 50 per cent more and some worth double.

SEE OUR NORTH WINDOW. DON'T DELAY.

This is another one of those hard blows that has gained for us so rapidly the patronage of the silk-buying public of Chicago—a fact that is universally accepted.

$3.50
For This
Extension PIANO LAMP!
Complete.
A Large Line of
ONYX TABLES AND LAMPS
At Proportionately Low Prices at the
GEORGE BOHNER CO. LAMP STORE,
83 and 85 Wabash-av.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES—OFFICE of Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, 2 East Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., October 24, 1891.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Friday, November 6, 1891, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivering of the following army supplies—viz.: Beef, corned; fish; corn-meal; hominy; tea; salt; apples; apricots; bacon; can-openers; cheese; chocolate; cigarettes; cinnamon; clams; corn; crackers; envelopes; flavoring-extract; ham, deviled; ham, sugar-cured; jam, blackberry; jelly, currant; lard; lobsters; mustard; oil, olive; oysters; paper; peaches; pears; peas; penholders; pens, steel; pickles; pine-apples; prunes; sauce, worcestershire; toilet soaps; soup; sugar; syrup; tobacco; tomatoes; towels, etc. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality or price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and full information as to conditions of contract will be furnished on application to this office.

THOMAS WILSON, C. S., U. S. A.

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.

Commencing Wednesday Morning,

And continuing through the week:

CHINA, BRIC-A-BRAC CLOCKS, BRONZES, Etc

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

We announce a *Gigantic* Sale of $75,000 worth of Fine Bric-a-Brac, Imported Clocks, Bronzes, Vases, etc., from the leading manufacturers in the world.

We have arranged a space on our 3d floor, and for the next 4 days offer these goods at a uniform discount of

25%

from our well-known low prices.

We also announce the closing out of our entire stock of Housefurnishing Goods in Basement Salesroom, **$25,000** worth of goods that must be sold—and sold at once.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st. 111 to 115 Wabash-av.

Wednesday.

4 days more of the great sale of Royal Worcester Richest Cut Glass, and all Art Goods, at

25%

Discount on our former Low Prices.

Handel Brothers

DAMP-PROOF CORK SOLES.

The GREAT HEALTH BOOT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

A protection to the feet in severest weather, keeping them warm, dry, and healthy without the use of rubbers. Short men will appreciate them, as they add to their height.

STREETER,

STATE AND MADISON-STS. OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS. SHOES MENDED.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

FOR SALE AT ALL SHOE STORES.

KATE FIELD

Will furnish THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE from time to time breezy comments upon passing events.

A stronger —assortment and a larger discount.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

The days —speed on. 7 weeks—to Christmas.

33 1/3 per cent Discount Sale

In the Art Room. It begins Today.

Italian Marble Sculptures—⅓ off.	$150	Marble Busts are now	$100
	100	" " " "	67
Onyx Goods—⅓ off.	75	" " " "	50
	30	" " " "	20
Real Sevres Pieces—⅓ off.	$30	Royal Worcester Pieces	$20
Royal Worcester Wares—⅓ off.	20	" " " "	13.33
	10	" " " "	6.75
Royal Hanover Wares—⅓ off.	6	" " " "	4.
	5	" " " "	3.50
Real Bronzes—⅓ off.	2.50	" " " "	1.75
Royal Dresden Wares—⅓ off.	$ 2.50	Real Dresden Dinner Plates	$ 1.66
	1.50	" " Cups and Saucers	66
Piano Lamps—⅓ off.	2.25	" " Cups and Saucers	1.50
Verni Martin Tables—⅓ off.	100	" " Lace Figures	66.
	50	" " " "	35.
Japanese Cabinets—⅓ off.	20	" " " "	14.

"It is impossible to imagine—a finer collection.

"THE HUB"

N. W. Cor State and Jackson-sts.

SPECIAL
Cloak Bargain
FOR TWO DAYS ONLY
(Wednesday and Thursday).

100 ALL-WOOL DIAGONAL CHEVIOT
Reefer Jackets
LATEST TAN SHADE, Genuine Mink Shawl Collar and Reveres, Satin-Lined, with four bead ornaments, 30 inches long, true value, $16.00, Two Days' Sale Price

$10.00.

This Jacket will cause a sensation on State-st. If you want one hurry. The Hub keeps a complete line of Infants' Cloaks at prices that are certainly attractive.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,
IMMENSE SALE
UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

The ENTIRE CONTENTS 45-Room Hotel.
CHAMBER SETS,
PARLOR SUITS, CARPETS,
FOLDING BEDS,
And General Household Effects.
A good line Blankets and Comforters.
General Merchandise, Etc.
Pictures and Cigars, Etc.

TURKISH RUGS!

NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT OUR NEW GALLERY
(2d Floor),
A Magnificent Collection
TURKISH RUGS
Oriental Carpets,
PERSIAN RUGS,
Hall and Hair Rugs.

Without exception the finest selection of these goods ever shown in this city.
Catalogues ready.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

OBRIKAT & URBANCZYK,

Practical Furriers,
289 WABASH-AV.

We claim we are the only practical Furriers in the city. Look at our goods and prices first before you buy. Don't feel that you must buy when you come. We are pleased to have you come if only to look. We offer as follows:

Fine Alaska Seal Jackets.

Misses' Jacket		$100
Ladies' "	32 in.	$125
" "	34 in.	$150
" "	36 in.	$175
" "	38 in.	$215
" "	40 in.	$235
Alaska Seal Capes		$60

Copper Island Seal.

24-inch Jackets		$125
26 " "		$135
28 " "		$140
30 " "		$150

TO MEASURE.
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES.

Guaranteed the Best Alaska Seal in the market, London dye.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairing Neatly Done on Short Notice.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Artistic Footwear

The Shoe Depts. show for winter wear, in staple goods and novelties, one of the finest and largest stocks of Ladies' Shoes in America. An early selection is advisable before the stock becomes broken.

Ladies' Boudoir Slippers—elegantly trimmed with fur, in satin, mattellasse, and felt.

Ladies' Satin "Aimee" Slippers—in white, black, pink, blue, red, and lavender—also made to match suits.

Ladies' Undressed Kid Slippers, plain or beaded; also Undressed Kid "Princess," in black, gray, or red, and Patent Leather in Opera and Greek Slippers; also Oxfords in all styles of lasts and combinations.

Ladies' Carriage Boots, in gray, gold, and black mattellasse; also Black Undressed Kid, lined with fine, soft fur.

Ladies' and Misses' Imported Jersey Leggins, warm, neat, and perfect-fitting.

Our complete stock and very low prices make this a popular dept.

We quote special prices in Winter Walking Boots, as follows:

Ladies' Royal Kid or Straight Goat Vamp, dongola top, hand made, button; substantial and comfortable at..... **$5.00**

Ladies' Bright Dongola, patent tips, hand-made Lace Boot, at..... **$5.00**

Ladies' Kid, foxed, cloth top, heavy turn sole, button, plain toe or patent tips; all styles of lasts, at..... **$5.00**

THANKSGIVING

TIME IS MOST HERE.

WE ARE THEREFORE MAKING A

Special Display OF

DINNER SETS AND TABLE WARE GENERALLY

Complete Sets from $9.00 to $350.00. 25 different Stock Patterns from which you can select what you wish. French Flint Glassware, Rich Cut Glassware, Gold Decorated Glassware; Piano, Table, and Banquet Lamps; a large variety at very low prices. Visitors invited.

PITKIN & BROOKS,

IMPORTERS— Corner State and Lake-sts. —RETAILERS

BARNES HATS

For Fall and Winter Wear.
Unsurpassed for Quality and Style.
CHAS. W. BARNES,
71 MONROE-ST.

Fine Furs.

L. S. BERRY,
111 STATE-ST.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

JOHN HABBERTON

Contributes the brightest New York letter furnished to American newspapers. He writes exclusively for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

DOES NOT LIKE WILLIAM.

CZAR ALEXANDER INTENTIONALLY SNUBS THE EMPEROR.

Russia's Ruler Makes His Second Trip Through German Territory, Each Time Declining to Visit His Brother Monarch—Rigorous Rules Adopted by the Russian Government to Prevent the Export of Breadstuffs—Parnell's Nephew Horsewhips Tim Healy in Public.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The day before yesterday the Czar passed through Germany without stopping. He went from his yacht, the Polar Star, to the train which was in the station at Dantzig. The Czar, and there is no longer any doubt of it by any European diplomat, wished to show the antipathy with which William II. inspires him. In one month he has crossed Germany twice without exhibiting a desire to see the German sovereign. Last week Emperor William had offered to pay his respects to Emperor Alexander at Dantzig, although it was for the Russian Emperor to go to Berlin, because the German Emperor had been twice to St. Petersburg. The Czar positively refused to see the Kaiser until the last moment. Diplomacy did its work, advances were made from various directions, but the Czar remained immovable. Then, again, the weather was so bad that the Polar Star had to defer its departure from Copenhagen for two days. The Czar preferred to take a voyage of ten hours by sea rather than one of three hours in order not to pass through Berlin.

The proof, therefore, is given that not only does the Czar not wish for the political friendship of Germany, but he seems to wish personally to be on bad terms with the Emperor of Germany. For this course there are two reasons—first, the Czar cannot forget the manner in which the Emperor spoke of the Czarina during the last voyage to St. Petersburg. The Czar is a family man in every sense of the phrase. He treats his wife with the most profound respect. Emperor William one evening in the presence of the Czarina in an improper manner delivered himself of some mess-room jokes, and instead of apologizing when the Czarina looked coldly at him, he stupidly continued his stories. From that day, and even whilst Emperor William was the guest of Russia at Peterhof, the Czar has spoken to him as little as possible, and his sentiments have not changed since.

Recently, for political reasons, the Emperor of Russia wished for an alliance with France. There is certainly known to be a paper in existence which he signed for reasons best known to himself, although they may not be comprehensible to the public. But whatever engagements he has entered into he will undoubtedly fulfill. He will avoid everything likely to hurt the feelings of France. The Grand Duke now in Paris said: "My brother is like a rock and what has been said is the truth." It is too much of an exaggeration to think, like the financial world of Paris and Berlin, that war is near, but it appears that all reconciliation between Russia and Germany will henceforth become impossible. This is a fact with which the political world will have to count. JACQUES ST. CERE.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS STOPPED.

Rigid Regulations Put in Force by the Russian Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Russian grain edict and the increased dividend on Pennsylvania shares counterbalanced the failure of the Maverick Bank as well as the severe decline in foreigners incident with the Paris settlement, and Americans opened firm and improved during the day. St. Pauls were largely bought at 78¾, Pennsylvanias at 58⅝, and Atchison incomes at 67¾, closing strong at these figures bid. No serious difficulties are anticipated in Paris, although the bulls have, after many months of success, suffered a severe reverse. Discounts are somewhat weaker and call money easier.

The copper market continues dull, owing to reports that a large stock of the metal exists in the hands of the Société des Metaux, and it is rumored that the trustees, executors, and securities insurance corporation, as well as the Credit Industrial, are both in negotiation with the liquidators for the purchase of the business and plant of the société.

The details cabled last week as to the intention of the Russian Government to prohibit the exports of all grain except wheat have turned out to be quite correct. The ukase, which goes into effect today, does not deal with wheat, which is left for a future edict, but extends the prohibition so as to include every other description of grain, as well as bran, malt, and meal, and also extends to potatoes and the products of potatoes. Ships which have commenced to load will be allowed to complete their cargoes, provided they clear within three days, but lighters intended for other vessels have been stopped. Russian local authorities are fixing maximum prices for the sale of grain, flour, and bread, and the imperial government has postponed work on the Siberian railways to devote the funds to the purchase of grain. A further edict is expected this week to deal with wheat and wheat products, and the government will levy a heavy export duty. A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that since last Thursday the frontier guards have allowed no grain of any kind to cross the Austrian or Prussian frontiers from Russia. The exports last year from Russia of the articles now prohibited aggregated nearly four and a half million tons, equivalent to about 150,000,000 bushels of grain.

USED A HORSEWHIP ON HEALY.

Parnell's Nephew Soundly Thrashes the Irish Agitator.

DUBLIN, Nov. 3.—Mr. McDermott, nephew of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, today publicly horsewhipped Timothy Healy, M. P. The horsewhipping was the indirect outcome of the language used by Mr. Healy at Longford Sunday last, when the anti-Parnell leader referred to Miss Parnell and to the widow of the late Charles Stewart Parnell. Mr. McDermott caught Mr. Healy by the throat the moment he met him today at the Four Courts in this city and then in the presence of a number of persons thrashed him about the shoulders and body until stopped by the police. Mr. Healy declined to make a charge against Mr. McDermott. Healy says McDermott was drunk.

Mr. Kenny, speaking at a league meeting today, denounced Mr. Healy's remarks at Longford as a disgrace to Irishmen. On the announcement that Mr. Healy had been horsewhipped the audience rose and cheered.

Mr. Healy at Longford stated that on visiting Paris to inquire about the release of the land he found a telegram from Messrs. Harrington and Kenny to the bankers claiming a prior lien on the fund. "The bankers did not mind that," continued Mr. Healy; "they intended more a letter from 'Kitty' blocking the relief fund." Mr. Healy asserted that when he saw the letter signed by "that woman" he could not help believing that an alliance existed between the descendants of the man who betrayed the Irish at Ballinamuck and the present fomenters of disorder.

The assault is generally applauded in Dublin, and only feebly condemned even by the McCarthyites. Healy's remarks about Mrs. Parnell are universally denounced as brutal, and wonder is expressed in the London clubs that he has dared to appear in public since his utterances at Longford. A person who helped to examine Healy after the attack says that he is striped with broad welts from his neck downward on the back and hips, showing the terrible energy of the blows. The news created great excitement in Cork, where the Parnellites everywhere held a jubilee, and expressions of regret were heard that the thrashing had not been fatal.

O'BRIEN'S DEALINGS WITH PARNELL.

He Tells of the Negotiations for the Irish Leader's Retirement.

CORK, Nov. 3.—The formal nomination of candidates took place today and proceeded quietly. Mr. O'Brien described the Boulogne negotiations, and denied the existence of an official record. He quoted letters from Mr. Gladstone and others in order to prove that Mr. Parnell's retirement was meant to be permanent. Mr. O'Brien said that Mr. Dillon and himself only went to jail after exhausting every effort to effect a reconciliation. Mr. Redmond and other Parnellites then sided with him in trying to bring Mr. Parnell to reason. Mr. Parnell offered to retire if Mr. O'Brien took the leadership. But he [O'Brien] objected and suggested Mr. Dillon. Mr. Parnell refused to assent to Mr. Dillon. Afterward Mr. Parnell drafted an agreement that if Mr. McCarthy obtained from Mr. Gladstone a sufficient memorandum dealing with the Irish questions, he would retire from the Chairmanship in favor of Mr. Dillon, with Mr. McCarthy as Vice-Chairman. The agreement contained no condition that the retirement of Mr. Parnell was to be temporary.

WILL CHALLENGE THE DUKE.

Mme. Melba's Husband Making Vain Efforts to Find Orleans.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Melba-Armstrong-Orleans trouble seems likely to end in bloodshed. The only thing that can prevent it will be the Duke's keeping out of Capt. Armstrong's way, for the injured husband is determined to challenge to the death "le petit Duc," notwithstanding the latter's royal blood. However, as yet Capt. Armstrong has not been able to find the Duke of Orleans. On arrival at Brindisi Mme. Melba sent word to the Duke, who is visiting the King of Portugal, and he immediately fled to parts unknown.

Mr. F. Armstrong, the Captain's elder brother, today said: "My brother has gone to Scotland to arrange his business matters preliminary to a more important undertaking. He proposes to challenge the Duke, and, if they meet, will certainly kill him, as my brother is an expert swordsman, an excellent shot, and not disposed to show the little Frenchman any mercy."

Mr. Armstrong denied emphatically the charges of cruelty published in Mme. Melba's statement. He said: "My brother has been treated with gross injustice and intends to have satisfaction. He came overland from Brindisi expecting to find the Duke in England. He is not here, however, and no news can be got of his whereabouts. My brother has no doubt that the Duke is keeping out of his way, afraid that my brother will either challenge him or post him as a coward. If found by our friends he will not be able to escape a meeting, and if a meeting takes place he will probably be shot."

Capt. Armstrong, the husband of the delinquent prima donna, was formerly an officer in the British army, and is a man of well-established bravery, coolness, and determination.

Germany Repudiates Emin Pasha.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—A letter dated April 2 has been received here from Emin Pasha. In it the explorer said that he was upon the point of starting to visit the King of Ruhanda, a territory hitherto unexplored by European or Arab. Commenting upon these facts the *National Zeitung* remarks that, should the explorer have carried out this plan, it involves desertion of the German service and that he will exceed his powers if he crosses the Congo Free State without permission. The *Reichsanzeiger* (official) says that Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador at London, has been instructed to inform Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, that the German Government repudiated responsibility for Emin Pasha's movements if he had encroached upon the British sphere of influence. Lord Salisbury in reply expressed his thanks for the statement made by the German Government concerning the explorer's movements.

Americans Homeward Bound.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Among American social notes of interest is the fact that Mr. Bradley Martin leaves London tonight for Scotland. Mr. Martin's son is now at Oxford and will go to America in a fortnight to spend Christmas. The Teutonic will take, among its passengers for New York, Mrs. William Clark and family, W. H. Coffin and wife, F. J. Flagg, T. H. Brown and daughter, Mrs. Hays and party, H. Carlton, Miss E. G. Bennett, and the English captain of the Gemini. Prof. Louis Pollens and wife, Miss Sarah Howland, P. W. Ames, Wiers Busch, E. L. Field and wife, Miss Lena Hanna, Mrs. L. M. Spaulding, Stewart French, Sisters Mary Pracedes and Mary Angelina and the Misses May and Katherine Gready will sail on the City of Chicago.

Killed Three German Students.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.—A serious affray among students occurred today at the famous university at Dorpat. The fight grew out of race feeling between Russians and Germans, there being many students of the latter nationality at the institution. The Germans had decidedly the worst of it, three of their number being killed and a number wounded. Many Russian students were also wounded. Revolvers as well as less deadly weapons were used in the conflict.

Literary Mementos of Lowell.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Prof. Eliot Norton is receiving numerous responses to his appeal to the British friends of the late James Russell Lowell to lend him any letters or other literary matter pertaining to the poet-diplomat that they may have in their possession. It is thought by some that there are letters of Lowell in existence, which, if published, will create something of a sensation in political and literary circles.

Fluctuations on the Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—There were wide fluctuations on the bourse here today, threatening an extensive fall. A decline was checked, however, by heavy buying in order to prevent difficulties in the settlement. Credit Foncier declined 28 francs, Suez Canal shares 18 francs, and Portuguese securities 1 per cent. Rio Tinto shares advanced 3 francs 12 centimes.

Augustin Daly's Company in London.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Augustin Daly's company presented "As You Like It" in the Lyceum Theater tonight to a large and brilliant audience. Miss Rehan as Rosalind took the house by storm and was frequently recalled. The other members of the company were well received, and the presentation of the play was immensely successful.

Americans in Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Americans registered today at the Paris office of THE TRIBUNE include: S. Gerlinger and family, Chicago; Miss Henricks, Austin, Tex.; Miss Ida Hinman, Washington; John Sheriffs, Chicago; Mrs. M. G. Sampson, Austin, Tex.; A. M. Tanner, Washington; C. H. Watt, San Francisco; Miss M. Young, Chicago.

Cable Brevities.

The Czar and Czarina have arrived at Boski on their way home from Denmark.

Mr. Spurgeon, who is at Mentone, is making satisfactory progress toward recovery.

Dr. MacKennal has definitely declined the secretaryship of the Congregational Union.

Louis Lucian Bonaparte, a nephew of the first Napoleon, is dead at Rome, aged 78 years.

The Municipal Council of Drogheda has rejected a motion to present an address to Mr. John Dillon.

The International Peace Congress opened its session at Rome yesterday. One hundred delegates are present.

"The Crusaders," a comedy by Henry Arthur Jones, was given its initial performance in London Monday night. It was not a success.

United States Minister Smith gave a dinner at St. Petersburg Monday night in favor of M. de Struve, Russian Minister to the United States.

There is a huge corner in rye at St. Petersburg. The object of those concerned in the corner is to force the price up to three rubles per pood.

The arguments in the case of Mrs. Maybrick to recover the insurance on her husband's life were concluded yesterday. Judgment was reserved.

A dispatch to the Paris *Temps* from Rio Janeiro says the Brazilian Government proposes to impose a surtax of 50 per cent on all European products.

Actor Toole while playing at Coat Bridge, England, Monday night was hissed by the audience. The trouble was due to the raising of prices for gallery tickets.

United Ireland prints a letter from the late Mr. Parnell's mother appealing to Irishmen to vote for Parnellite candidates, and adding that their great rallying cry must be "Remember Parnell and his murderers."

INTEREST CASE DELAYED

JUDGE NEWMAN HAS NO JURISDICTION IN THE HARSHAW SUIT.

The Cases of Wisconsin Against Ex-Treasurer Harshaw and McFetridge to Come Up Nov. 17—Father and Son Meet Death in a Well—A Farmer's Son Dies from a Dog's Bite Received in July—Saloon Aldermen Abuse a Minister — Other Northwest News.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The celebrated Harshaw treasury suit was the interesting event at the State Capitol today. Judge Siebecker ascended the bench and briefly gave the reason why he could not hear the case, and that with the consent of the attorneys on both sides he had called in Judge Newman of the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

When Judge Newman had taken his seat Attorney-General O'Connor stated that in his opinion the court had no jurisdiction to try the case at this time. Judge Siebecker sat in the case as Judge in chamber by stipulation of the attorneys. Mr. O'Connor argued that under such conditions it was the almost universal practice that no new Judge could be called in. He was ably assisted by United States Senator Vilas, who will hereafter be identified with the suits. He said that it was of greater interest to the State not to have a mistrial than it would be to the defendants, who under all circumstances could only gain by it.

Charles W. Felker of Oshkosh, J. V. Quarles, and Joshua Stark of Milwaukee, attorneys for Harshaw, argued that the defense had secured witnesses from long distances, and the expense and inconvenience of delay certainly were undesirable.

Judge Newman decided that he had no jurisdiction at this time, but would hear the case at the regular term of court. It was agreed to hear the case Nov. 17, at which time the case against Ex-Treasurer McFetridge will come up for trial.

SALOON ALDERMEN GET ABUSIVE.

Disgraceful Scene in the Racine Council Chamber After Adjournment.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—A disgraceful scene occurred in the Council chamber late last night after the adjournment of the Council, in which Ald. Colbert and Komas and the Rev. Charles Percival, Treasurer of the Law and Order League, were the principals. Thomas Kelly, a saloonkeeper, testified in a Justice Court that he sold a criminal liquor when he was drunk. The league preferred charges against him before the Council and asked that his license be revoked. The league was defeated by a partisan vote of the Democrats.

After adjournment the District-Attorney declared to Ald. Colbert, the Democratic President of the Council, that they should have had a hearing in their case, when the Alderman began an insulting tirade against the ministers who have been conducting the Law and Order League and against the Rev. Charles Percival in particular. Ald. Komas, a saloonkeeper, also denounced the pastor for the part he had taken in the crusade against the saloon men. Warrants will be issued for their arrest, charging them with using abusive language.

PORCELAIN MATERIAL IN ILLINOIS.

It Is Demonstrated by the Receipt of a White Dish from Sweden.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Several weeks ago Prof. Lindahl, State Geologist, procured a small sample of kaolin or porcelain clay near Anna, Union County, and sent it to Robert Almstrom, manager of the porcelain works at Rorstand, near Stockholm, Sweden. Today Prof. Lindahl received a letter from Mr. Almstrom accompanied by a dainty little white dish made from a mass of which Prof. Lindahl's sample formed 37 per cent. Mr. Almstrom proposes to make from Illinois clay a set of tableware for exhibition at the World's Fair. Dr. Lindahl will send him the necessary quantity of kaolin and also of plastic clay. It will be demonstrated that there is in Illinois practically all of the raw material for making faience of a high grade. The kaolin is found only in the vicinity of Union County, but the plastic clay is found in large quantities near Danville, Galesburg, and in other parts of the State.

A VICTIM OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Death of a Farmer's Son from a Bite Received Four Months Ago.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Nicholas Gumbel, aged 16 years, and son of a prominent farmer in this county, died yesterday of hydrophobia. While out hunting last July he was bitten in the calf of the right leg by a shepherd dog he had with him. He shot the dog immediately, as the animal showed no signs of having the rabies. The wound healed up and nothing more was thought of the accident. Last Saturday afternoon Gumbel was taken suddenly with convulsions and tried to bite his father. After a hard fight the boy was placed under restraint and a physician summoned. The convulsions continued until death came to his relief. It required three strong men to hold him in bed.

FATHER AND SON DIE TOGETHER.

Both Fall Unconscious Into a Well from Inhaling Gas.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—William Cox, aged 50, and his son William, 23 years old, who lived near Wapella, Ill., started today to sink deeper an old well. The son went to the bottom, and detecting a strong odor of gas started to ascend, climbing a rope. When ten feet from the bottom he became unconscious and fell into four feet of water. The father went into the well and started to ascend the rope, carrying his unconscious son. He had not ascended far when he also became unconscious from the effect of the gas and both fell to the bottom. They could not be rescued and both are dead.

American Fat Stock Show Extras.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Mayor Washburne has accepted an invitation to speak at the opening of the American Fat Stock Show at the Exposition Building Nov. 11, and it is expected Gov. Fifer will also speak. The Canadian dog "Doc" will trot against the United States dog "Joe," owned at Cassopolis, Mich., for $200 a side. Another special attraction will be Pepper's high-jumping horses, one of which has jumped 7 feet 4½ inches. Pepper is under contract to break the record.

A Convict's Scheme to Get Out.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—James Nagle, who was convicted at Ashland in 1885 of assault and sentenced by the late Judge Barron to fifteen years, abused the Judge, who doubled the sentence. Nagle applied for a pardon to Gov. Hoard, and the petition purported to be signed by the woman in the case, her husband and parents. Gov. Peck sent a detective to Ashland, who found that all the signatures were forgeries.

National Guard Orders.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The Adjutant-General today issued an order granting Col. Frederick L. Matthews, Surgeon-General of the National Guard, leave of absence for two months from Oct. 4. Private Frank M. Fox of Company C, Fifth Infantry, located at Springfield, is dishonorably discharged from the service.

Too Much Whisky and Natural Gas.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Steve Bond, a wire drawer, and his wife, while drunk turned on the natural gas at their home. The man lighted a match, an explosion followed and the roof and rear of the building were blown away. Bond was picked up in the back yard and died at the hospital. His wife is not expected to live.

He Stole the Wrong Stamps.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—James Murphy, who has several aliases, was arrested here today when receipting at the express office for a package of jewelry from a Chicago house. He had engaged in several postoffice robberies, the last being at Quincy, Ia. The stamps secured were sent to jewelry houses in exchange for goods and the latter peddled. He was tracked by sending a lot of stamps which are used only by Postmasters. He will be taken to Keokuk for trial.

Fourteen Years for Assault.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Charles French, who was convicted a week ago of killing Dillon, the Marshal of Haughville, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, was today sentenced to fourteen years for attempting to kill his wife. The Judge evidently intended the sentence to be a rebuke to the jury in the murder case. The action is without precedent here.

North Dakota Farmers in a Fix.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Nov. 3.—It commenced snowing at noon yesterday and snowed all afternoon. It is drifting badly and many of the men brought here to help thrashing are leaving the State because of cold weather. As a large portion of the grain is unthrashed it is doubtful if farmers can finish before spring.

Northwest Notes.

William Feldott and Miss Amelia Gardner were married at Naperville, Ill., yesterday.

The prosecution of A. W. Stark by the Ashland, Wis., Sabbath Union for keeping his barber shop open ended in his acquittal.

The North Aurors, Ill., schoolhouse, recently built, was accidentally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $4,000, half insured.

Hugh Patterson, a Webster Township, Ind., farmer, dropped a lighted match on a straw-stack, setting fire to it. He died from his burns. He was intoxicated at the time.

Robbers entered the store of C. A. S. Jolander at Holman, a village near La Crosse, Wis., killed a watch-dog, and blew open the safe. The amount of money secured was small.

The suits of the State of Indiana vs. the Tolleston club of Chicago, involving title to a tract of waste land in Lake County, was transferred from the Lake Circuit Court to the Federal Court.

A coroner's jury decided that Patrick Chambers, the Milwaukee engineer, was killed in the collision at Taopi Oct. 29 as a result of negligence on the part of the engineer, conductor, and trainmen of the Kansas City express.

Gov. Fifer has commuted the five year sentence of Theodore Cook, who was convicted March, 1890, in Cook County of manslaughter, so he will be liberated Dec. 1 next. He stabbed Charles Boch during a quarrel.

FRANK BENSON'S WORK GETS THE PRIZE.

The Artist's "Twilight" Honored by the Jury—Other Art News.

The jury, composed of Frederick Freer, J. H. Dole, and John H. Vanderpoel, for awarding the prizes given in the Art Institute exhibition rendered its decision yesterday noon. It was decided that Frank Benson's "Twilight," the picture which was mentioned by THE TRIBUNE as being most worthy of the honor, should receive the Ellsworth prize of $300 for the best work by an American artist, painted in America, not having been previously shown in Chicago.

Gari Melchers received the Art Institute prize of $250 for the second best picture by an American artist, with no limitations as to where it was painted. Mr. Melchers' picture was not eligible for the first prize, as it was painted in Holland, though the relative merits of the pictures would demand that the result on the same if it had been painted in America.

The opening lecture of the regular Art Institute course was delivered yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, who spoke on "Foreign Art in the United States."

The lecture-room was well filled. Mrs. Elliott spoke of New York City as one of the four great art centers of the world and said that the foreign art there had given a great impetus to the art movement in the country. She mentioned among the important works of Rembrandt the superb "Head of a Man," which hangs in the Art Institute. The Seeney and Morgan sales were reviewed, and the works of the painters of the Barbizon School especially dwelt on.

The works of Sculptor Barge she considered remarkable for showing the terrible side of the nature of beasts. In speaking of the Vanderbilt pictures Mrs. Elliott drew a comparison between the battle pictures of Detaille, who is represented in that collection by the "Evening After the Battle," and the works of Verestchagin. The work of the artist of the enlightened nation gave the power, heroism, dash, and glory of war, while the Russian gave but the horrible realism. A glowing tribute was paid to the work of Walter Crane, whose talent is to be shown at the Art Institute next month. In closing Mrs. Elliott urged that the children of the poor as well as the rich should be instructed and given the benefits of art.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Mrs. Johanna C. M. de Roode.

Mrs. Johanna C. M. de Roode died yesterday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John H. Brooke, No. 614 Division street. Mrs. de Roode was 82 years of age, and up to the time of her last illness, which was due to a stroke of paralysis, had enjoyed remarkably good health. Mrs. de Roode was a native of Rotterdam, Holland, and an accomplished woman of the old school. She had been a resident of Chicago almost continually since 1870. The funeral services will be conducted at the residence Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be sent to Cincinnati for interment beside Mr. de Roode, who died in 1877. Mrs. de Roode was the mother of thirteen children, five of whom survive. They are: Mrs. Dr. A. L. Carrick of Cincinnati; Mrs. Eugenie de Roode-Rice, an eminent pianist; Prof. R. de Roode of Lexington, Ky.; Holger de Roode and Mrs. Brooke of this city.

Mrs. Laura Caton Towne.

Mrs. Laura Caton Towne, wife of Charles E. Towne, Esq., died at the residence of her father, the Hon. John Dean Caton, No. 1900 Calumet avenue, yesterday after a brief illness. Mr. and Mrs. Towne went abroad in July, immediately after the sudden death of their oldest son, and had just returned materially benefited by their trip. The voyage home was a trying one, however, and upon landing in New York Mrs. Towne contracted a severe cold, which brought on the illness which resulted in her death. Mrs. Towne was the youngest daughter of ex-Judge Caton, and leaves her husband and two young sons.

Funeral of the Late Robert Milne.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The funeral of the late Robert Milne of Lockport was held this afternoon. The town was in mourning, business being practically suspended. The place was filled with strangers from all over the State, especially from Chicago. The services were held at the late residence, the Rev. George Lloyd of the Lockport Congregational Church preaching the sermon. The pallbearers, aged friends of Mr. Milne, were Horace Messenger, James Alexander, and J. M. Leighton of Lockport; George Smith, Chicago, and the McConnell brothers of Lake View. The floral offerings were beautiful, particularly those sent from Chicago.

B. W. Steele.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Nov. 3.—B. W. Steele, editor and owner of the Colorado Springs *Gazette*, died suddenly this morning of rheumatism of the heart. He was 40 years of age, a native of Haverhill, Mass., and unmarried.

James R. Lewis.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 3.—James R. Lewis, late proprietor and superintendent of the Lake Erie Iron works, became unconscious while on his way to the works in his carriage and died soon afterward of heart failure.

Julius A. Barney.

DOWAGIAC, Mich., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Julius A. Barney died in Dowagiac today, aged 84 years. He was one of the first settlers of Cass County.

Harrison Interested in the South.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—The Augusta Exposition recently sent President Harrison a copy of the resolutions adopted at a mass-meeting on the return of the exposition delegation from the East. An invitation was extended the President to attend the exposition. His letter of regret just received shows his interest in the prosperity and progress of the entire South.

POTTER HELD FOR TRIAL.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MAVERICK BANK TELLS HIS STORY.

He Is Accused of Embezzling $1,400,000 from the Bank—Director French Is Liable to Go to Jail—How the Wily Officials Obtained Vast Sums of Money from the Institution—The Feeling in Boston Is Rapidly Subsiding.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Asa Potter, President of the defunct Maverick Bank, was today arraigned before Commissioner Hallet and held in the sum of $100,000 for his appearance before the December term of the Circuit Court to answer to the charge of embezzling and misappropriating the funds of the bank of which he was President. Granville T. W. Braman of Cohasset is his bondsman. Thomas Dana, a director of the bank, who was also arrested, qualified in the sum of $75,000 and was held to appear before the same court the same date to answer to the same charge. Col. Jonas H. French, the managing director, who was also arrested last night, sleeps tonight guarded by a deputy United States Marshal, he having been unable to secure bonds. This is to save him the humiliation of sleeping in the Charles Street Jail as long as there is a chance that he may be able to secure bonds tomorrow.

The proceedings before Commissioner Hallet were set for 3:30 o'clock a. m., but for hours President Potter was about town in the custody of a Deputy Marshal seeking a friend who had the faith in him to go on bonds for him in so large an amount. Early in the day District-Attorney Allen received a telegram from the Attorney-General in Washington instructing him to insist upon the largest bonds possible in such a case, but since President Potter, if convicted, can be sentenced to but ten years' imprisonment for embezzling $1,400,000 the District-Attorney was disposed to ask bonds in the sum of $500,000 He so stated, but Mr. Potter, though well known and not likely to run away, had considerable trouble in finding so much property at his disposal. He could not in fact find any one to go upon his bond for so much. He did find a man who would back him up to the extent of $300,000, and so at 3:46 p. m. he appeared before Commissioner Hollett. The matter of the amount of bail was argued at length, Mr. Allen asking that he be held in the sum of $200,000. The Commissioner was content to hold him in the sum of $100,000, stating that he had no fear that Mr. Potter would run away.

French Must Go to Jail.

If Col. French fails to secure bonds tomorrow he must go to jail, as public sentiment is against a further delay in the matter. The more the facts in relation to the Maverick Bank become familiar the more ground there is for looking for unpleasant developments. The character of the bank's assets is the point of greatest interest, as on this depend the prospects of the depositors in getting back their money. The assets as a whole are thoroughly bad. The bank held some commercial paper of high grade, which it took at lower rates than the other banks would allow, for the purpose, it is said, of the respectability which such holdings conferred. The assets of this character amount to, perhaps, $200,000 out of total assets of about $11,000,000. Regarding the remainder a good deal of doubt is expressed. When it is taken into account that directors of the bank owe it between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000, the gravity of the situation will be seen at a glance. The law allows the Maverick Bank to lend no more than $40,000 to any one borrowing, and yet it is found President Potter's indebtedness to the institution amounts to $1,100,000, that of Mr. Jonas French to about $700,000, and that of Mr. Thomas Dana to about $400,000. These large amounts were obtained through the indorsement by these parties of notes made by parties of no financial responsibility, such as clerks and stenographers. In Mr. Potter's case, at least, these were plain notes, unsecured by collateral in many cases. In view of these facts, the prediction that the bank will pay 75 cents on a dollar seems rather hasty. It is said on good authority that the bank has cash enough on hand to pay depositors 25 cents, and beyond that the matter is extremely problematical. The loss is likely to come principally upon small depositors, large accounts having been very freely withdrawn in time to avoid the suspension. The general feeling regarding the failure is that after the first effects are overcome the financial atmosphere of this city will be much improved, as the bank's methods of doing business have for years excited the suspicions of the banking community and have caused them to anticipate the present turn of affairs.

President Potter's Version.

President Asa Potter has given his side of the Evans story for publication as follows: The loss of the Maverick National Bank on account of its dealings with Mr. Evans would be about $200,000 if the collateral could be judiciously disposed of. That loss had been figured out and charged off before the crisis of last week arose. We settled it in this way: The bank took the collaterals and turned over the notes to the firm. The difference in value between the face of the claim and the then market value of the collateral proved to be as I said, about $200,000. The bank's dealings with Mr. Evans can in no sense be considered the direct cause of the suspension. The real causes of the failure are somewhat complicated but easily made clear. Of course everybody knows how freely we were talked about on the street and what the effect was finally upon our depositors. The first tangible thing was the refusal by President W. R. Evans of the Winthrop National Bank to accept one of our certified checks. The day before this refusal I had had a pleasant, friendly interview with Mr. Wilmot Evans and we parted apparently on the best of terms. When the check was brought back to our bank by the man who presented it at the Winthrop I was astonished. I said at once that it must be a mistake of some sort. We promptly paid greenbacks over our counter for the check, and then I started out to find Mr. Evans. After about an hour's search I located him. I began to greet him pleasantly, when he repulsed me. With a show of strong feeling he exclaimed: 'I want nothing to do with you. I hate you. I don't want you to come near me.' I endeavored to pacify him, but it was no use, and I left him. Let me say that I do not blame Mr. Evans in the slightest degree for the feeling he entertains toward me. It was the natural result, no doubt, of talking over with other members of the family the circumstances of his brother's death. I admit it surprised me greatly, however, but only for the reason that we had parted so pleasantly the day before, when Mr. Wilmot Evans' knowledge of my relations with his brother must have been as complete as they then were. I afterward learned that Mr. Wilmot Evans in seeking justification for his act of passion—for it was an act of passion merely—consulted one or two other bank Presidents. They disapproved emphatically of what he had done. Finally he went to Col. Newman, the President of the Commonwealth National Bank. At the end of his interview with Mr. Newman that gentleman told him that he considered it his duty as a member of the Clearing-House committee to bring the matter to the attention of his associates. Mr. Evans had no idea or desire that the matter should take such a phase. It was too late, however, to fully remedy the mistake, and the full Clearing-House committee sat upon the case. Let me say, on the other hand, that if I was allowed to wind up the affairs of the Maverick National Bank no depositor and no stockholder would lose one dollar that he has deposited or invested."

COL. POPE IS SURPRISED.

He Denies President Potter's Statement Concerning Irving A. Evans.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—Col. Albert A. Pope was considerably surprised when he read what Asa P. Potter had to say about his relations with Irving A. Evans. Col. Pope says he was the most intimate friend of Mr. Evans, and several years ago he endeavored to induce Mr. Evans to quit his relations with Mr. Potter, pointing out to Mr. Evans the dangers of the extensive speculations in which he was engaged and urging him to abandon that field and confine his business to brokerage only. Mr. Evans replied that he had gone so far in the line that he had pursued that it would be impossible for him to withdraw. He was entirely under the influence, as Col. Pope believes, of Mr. Potter. Mr. Evans' suicide, thinks Mr. Pope, is due to Mr. Potter, and its cause was the joint account between them in speculation, which, upon the books of Evans & Co., appears as "Special No. 1 and Special No. 2." These two accounts amount to about $800,000, and the assignees believe that nearly $500,000 of the amount was the personal obligation of Mr. Potter. The pressure brought upon Mr. Evans by Mr. Potter was very great at about the time Mr. Evans killed himself and was in consequence of the fact that Bank Examiner Magruder had begun an examination of the affairs of the Maverick Bank, which was temporarily suspended on account of the illness of Mr. Magruder. Col. Pope said that in his opinion the creditors of Evans & Co. would receive about 50 cents on the dollar, and that Mrs. Evans would be enabled to have a comfortable income which would support her in a home in some town outside Boston.

No Other Banks Affected.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—Thomas N. Hart, one of Mr. Potter's assignees, expressed an opinion today that no other banks would be affected by the failure of the Maverick, and that with the exception of possible inconvenience to some business houses no more trouble would be experienced. When asked as to one of the savings banks in Boston about which there has been some talk on the street, Mr. Hart was confident that it was solid and prepared to meet any demands that might be made upon it. He expected, as a natural consequence of the condition of things, that there would for several days be rumors of trouble in different sections, but they would be without foundation.

In Charge of an Examiner.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Nov. 3.—Bank Examiner Parker of Lewiston has been ordered to take charge of the First National Bank, which suspended yesterday owing to the failure of the Maverick Bank of Boston.

UNCLE SAM IS AFTER THE MONOPOLIES.

The Union Pacific and Western Union Asked to Give Up Exclusive Privileges.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—Associate Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States, sitting as a Circuit Justice, has begun the hearing of arguments in the case of the suit brought by the United States in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska against the Union Pacific railway company and the Western Union Telegraph company. The government is represented in the suit by J. L. Caldwell and Charles H. Aldrich; the Union Pacific by Judge John F. Dillon of New York and Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson of Washington; and the Western Union by J. M. Woolworth and Rush Taggart.

The suit was brought by the Attorney-General in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1888, known as the Anderson act. This act in brief compels all subsidized railroad companies which by law are required to construct, operate, and maintain telegraph lines to so construct, operate, and maintain them as to furnish to connecting lines equal facilities for the transmission of business. The government seeks to have declared void the contract entered into on the 1st of July, 1881, between the Union Pacific railway company and the Western Union Telegraph company on the ground that the act of the entering into the contract was beyond the corporate competency of the railway company. Counsel for the government contend that the contract grants to the telegraph company exclusive right to the occupancy of and connection with the railway company's depots or station houses for commercial or public telegraph purposes as against any other telegraph company. This effectually destroys all competition. The personal privilege granted to the Union Pacific railway to construct, maintain, and operate a line of railroad and telegraph for the use of the government and the public the counsel for the government say is a personal power and cannot be alienated or abandoned by it.

Counsel for the Western Union have filed an exhaustive brief containing a statement of their position in the matter. The brief gives a history of the development of the telegraph in the Far West and refers to the active part taken by the Western Union in it. Counsel insist that the efficiency of the service provided by the company since the contract above referred to has existed, and the reduction of rates which from time to time have been made, fully justify the wisdom of it as a practical measure. Counsel further insist that the competency of the railroad company to enter into the contract with the telegraph company is reinforced by the provisions of the General Telegraph law, originally enacted June 24, 1866; that for the purposes of the bill the defendants and the contract between them are not within the commands, injunctions, and prohibitions of the Anderson act.

Mr. Caldwell opened the case for the government, but had not concluded his argument when Justice Brewer was compelled to leave the room for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Supreme Court. The argument was resumed in the

LONG SHOTS IN THE FORE.

THREE "GOOD THINGS" WIN AT THE GARFIELD PARK TRACK.

Lucinda, Big Casino, and Lord Lonsdale Land the First Races—The Talent Driven Into Retirement Before the Day Is Saved by Rudolph—Bookmakers Have a Good Time of It—Racing Above the Average Quality.

The talent was driven into retirement before the Garfield Park game came its way yesterday, three long shots landing the first three races. They were Lucinda (R. Smith), 7 to 1; Big Casino (Monahan), 12 to 1; and Lord Lonsdale (Hazlett), 15 and 20 to 1. Then Santiago's great sister, Santa Anna, at 8 to 5, with Overton up, won the handicap and encouraged the wise men. But Deacon (Rowe), 7 to 1, won the fifth race and caused more trouble. Rudolph (Doggett), 2 to 1, saved the day for the favorite players.

The bookmakers had a very good day of it, winning even in the favorites races on account of the broad play on their horses. Every starter in every race had some support. The track was fast, the attendance 3,500, and the racing above the average quality.

One of the surprises of the day was the wakening of Innocence, who ran a strong second to Santa Anna. The mare's performance strengthened the suspicions about her race of last Saturday. The other was the showing of Rouser, the favorite in the fifth race. After getting off well he fell through his field in an astonishing way and was out of it in the stretch, where he showed some speed and finished third. No inquiry about Rouser's wable in the backstretch was instituted. The wise men of the track, including Harry Varnell, lost heavily upon the old son of Renown.

Lucinda, the Western sprinter, won the first race for selling platers at three-quarters of a mile. She got off seventh, ran through her field on the stretch turns, and won in a drive by nearly two lengths from Adelina, 6 to 1, May Blossom, 4½ to 1, third. Pat Conley, the 3⅘ to 1 favorite, plunged on by information players, was sixth. Lucinda was well backed and Chris Smith lost a swell bet on Adelina.

Judge Hughes was sized up for a "cinch" in the mile 2-year-old race. He was at 4 to 5 and even money all through the betting and ran behind Glenoid into the stretch, where there was a general closing up, Big Casino, 12 to 1, coming away in the last few jumps and winning by a head, Walter, 20 to 1, beating Judge Hughes by a neck for the place.

Lord Lonsdale's Electric Finish.

Kismet and My Queen, with that bad jockey Fitzmorris up, were the choices for the mile selling race, third on the card. Cast Out led at the fall of the flag, and made all the running to the stand, where Lord Lonsdale and Sena A. got up, and in an electric finish Lord Lonsdale won by a short head, Sena A. snatching the place by another short head from Cast Out in the last stride. Hazlett rode a fine race on the winner and Pick Up, dangerous in the stretch, fell out of the race through a bad swerve to the outside fence. The favorite was in the ruck.

Only four horses came to the post for the nine furlong handicap. Santa Anna was always favorite, going to the post at 8 to 5. A ton of money went on Prince Fortunatus, 3 to 1 and lower. Ella Blackburn and Innocence were each 4 to 1. Ella Blackburn, off first, made all the running, Santa Anna and Innocence closing on her together seventy-five yards from the wire. Santa Anna won rather easily by a length, Innocence beating Ella Blackburn a neck for the place. Prince Fortunatus was always last. Innocence's fine race contrasted badly with her cheap showing last Saturday, though she was well in and carried eight pounds less. But the class was many pounds higher.

The three-quarters of a mile condition race had Rouser and Tenor, each backed down from 4 to 3 to 1, as favorites. Rouser was off third, but bolting or bothered to the outside rail was a bad last at the half, where The Deacon, 7 to 1, led, and was never afterwards headed, winning in a gallop by two lengths from Tenor, he two lengths before Rouser, who made up a lot of ground in the stretch.

Seven of the track's best sprinters were brought out for the three-quarters condition race, with Rudolph a declining favorite at from 2 to 2 to 1. All the horses were played, Bankrupt, 4 to 1, and Lemon, whose price rose from 3½ to 5 to 1, having especially strong backing. Lemon made all the running to the sixteenth pole, where Doggett got Rudolph up and coming away handily won a fast race in a canter by a length and a half from Lemon, who was nearly clear of old Bankrupt. The racing summary follows:

Summary of the Races.

First race, purse $500, entrance $10, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, six furlongs—Lucinda, 112 pounds (R. Smith), 7 to 1; won; Adelina, 112 (Doggett), 6 to 1, second; May Blossom, 107 (Butler), 4½ to 1, third. Time, 1:18. Pat Conley, 107 (J. Porter), 3⅘ to 1; Annie Clark, 103 (Thompson), 12 to 1; Maggie Jordan, 102 (Burns), 30 to 1; Falerna, 109 (Irving), 6 to 1; Gotaway, 112 (Kiley), 30 to 1, and Pat Conley, 110 (McDonald), 3⅘ to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $600, entrance $10, for 2-year-olds, allowances—Big Casino, 112 pounds (Monahan), 12 to 1, won; Walter, 112 (Seaman), 20 to 1, second; Judge Hughes, 112 (Rowe), evens, third. Time, 1:18¾. Glenoid, 112 (J. Porter), 12 to 1; Glenelg, 112 (McDonald), 12 to 1; and Rio Grande, 112 (Overton), 8⅘ to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $600, $15 each starter, for 3-year-olds and upwards, non-winning and selling allowances, one mile—Lord Lonsdale, 102 pounds (Hazlett), 5 to 1, won; Sena A., 90 (Bain), 30 to 1, second; Cast Out, 96 (Irving), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Kismet, 91 (H. Williams), 8 to 1; Pick Up, 101 (Burns), 3 (Fitzmorris), 4 to 1; Anna Race, 95 (Madison), 8 to 1; Conundrum, 103 (Doggett), 8 to 1; and Kismet, 108 (Rowe), 3 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, free handicap, $15 each, $700 added, for 2-year-olds and upward, one mile and one-eighth—Santa Anna, 118 pounds (Overton), 8 to 5, won; Innocence, 101 (Butler) 4 to 1, second; Ella Blackburn, 109 (Doggett), 4⅘ to 1, third. Time, 1:58¾. Prince Fortunatus, 115 (H. Williams), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $600, entrance $10, for 3-year-olds and upwards allowances, six furlongs—The Deacon, 112 pounds (Rowe), 7 to 1, won; Tenor, 100 (J. Porter), 5 to 1, second; Rouser, 112 (Bain), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Hazelhurst, 101 (Butler), 5 to 1; Shilon, 101 (Doggett), 7 to 1; Trenton, 100 (Fairgrosh), 7 to 1, and Whittier, 112 (Seaman), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Sixth race, purse $600, entrance $10, for 2-year-olds and upwards, age allowances, six furlongs—Rudolph, 104 pounds (Doggett), 2 to 1, won; Lemon, 112 (H. Williams), 3 to 1, second; Bankrupt, 115 (Overton), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Zed, 102 (McDonald), 5 to 1; Sister Linda, 97 (Kuhn), 4 to 1; Kenwood, 100 (Irving), 10 to 1; and Happiness, 109 (Rowe), 2 to 1, ran unplaced.

Today's Race Card.

Today's races, entries, and weights are as follows:

First race, purse $500, entrance $10, for 2-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Yashoo II., 98 pounds; J. J., 100; Jennie Cottrel, 101; Frank Lilly, 102; Capt. Ruby, 103; Lulu Glen, 105; Mamie S., 105; Morse, 107; Northwest, 108; Vatell, 108; Rosa Lewis, 109; Hansell, 109.

Second race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, beaten horses, six furlongs—Sunny Jola Guild, 96 pounds; Miss Gilkey, 98; Tudor, 100; Red Stone, 103; Gomorra, 102; Fred Knox, 103; Lela, 103; Merry Girl, 103; Expense, 106; J. B. Freed, 106; Mayor Nolan, 108; Von Tromp, 112.

Third race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, six furlongs—Little Midget, 90 pounds; Annie Elizabeth, 96; Tom Jones, 96; Tramp, 101; Tom Stevens, 104; Ed Leonard, 107; Costa Rica, 113.

Fourth race, $700 added, a free handicap for 2-year-olds, one mile—W. R., 98 pounds; Jennie S., 102; Filbeck, 105; Rio Grande, 97; Pendleton, 107.

Fifth race, same conditions as second race—Maggie R., 95 pounds; Modjeska, 98; Cast Out, 98; Jim Dunn, 99; Hazelwood, 102; Gaylord, 108.

Sixth race, purse $600, four hurdles, a free hurdle handicap, one mile and an eighth—Ljero, 130 pounds; Windsor, 134; Longshot, 136; Bob Thomas, 148; Spectator, 150.

PAID $30,000 FOR FOUR HORSES.

Chris Smith's Purchase from Theodore Winters—A Sensational Sale.

A sensational sale of race horses was consummated at Garfield Park yesterday, when Chris Smith, the Western plunger and owner of the Kendall Stable, paid Theodore Winters $30,000 for Yo Tambien, Dolly McCone, Callie Ferguson, and Noretta. The four horses will be sent to join the Kendall Stable at Nashville this week. Yo Tambien, priced at $15,000 in the deal, is, with Addie, the best filly in the West, and by Joe Hooker out of Marian. She has won eight out of thirteen races this season and should make a grand 3-year-old. Callie Ferguson, 2, by Joe Hooker—Jessie R., and Dolly McCone, 2, by Joe Hooker—Lou Spencer, each priced at $2,000, are more than serviceable fillies. Noretta, priced at $1,000, is 4, by Norfolk—Ballinette, and of fair class, is best known through young Abbas' death by her bolt in the Drexel Stakes of last year at Washington Park. These additions will make the Kendall stable a very formidable one next season. In it will be Cleverton and Patti Rosa, in addition to the recently purchased 3-year-olds, Van Buren, Asben, Hypatica, Argenta, recently bought at $1,500; Joe Carter, and Buckler. Smith bought the latter lot on his record of wins. A month ago he was broke after a run of hard luck against the horses. He borrowed $400 and run it up to nearly $40,000, landing $25,000 on Patti Rose's win at Nashville last week. He began his Western campaign at Detroit in the spring of 1890 on a $10 bill, won $10,000 on it, began to buy horses, and has won and lost $250,000 since. His Eastern information is remarkably good.

Local Turf Notes.

The rumor that the Washington Park club will join the Eastern group of jockey clubs and be given representation on the Board of Control is not true. The club will maintain an independent position until such time as it can join a national turf congress, membership to which is open to any Western turf organization of good repute.

The Garfield Park club refused to add a purse to the Ljungo-Winslow hurdle match, and it is virtually off in consequence.

The great Western 3-year-old Vortex, by Vocalic-Alberta, is at Garfield, and is likely to be added to the Ætna stable string.

Los Angeles is in the Baldwin stable at Garfield and will be raced no more. She will shortly be sent to California and become a Santa Anita matron.

Penny has gone to ride for the winter at Guttenburg. He won his first race there yesterday with Toano, 6 to 1, who ran away from his field, and won by five lengths.

The heaviest winning Western stables are: Ed Corrigan, $99,113; J. M. Brown & Co., $45,757; Eastin & Larabie, $42,206; Rockford Manor, $35,312; W. H. Landeman, $25,689; J. T. Williams, $23,020; J. M. Young & Co., $22,245; Ruddy Bros., $21,453; W. S. Letcher, $21,200; Ireland Bros., $19,201; W. Mulkey, $15,300; Avondale Stable, $17,200; Himyar Stable, $12,583.

BARRETT WINS ANOTHER RACE.

He Adds to His List of Cycling Victories by Winning a Ten-Mile Handicap.

George K. Barrett added one more to his long list of cycling victories by winning yesterday morning the first annual Chicago ten-mile handicap road race. The distance was covered in fairly good time, 32 minutes and 30 seconds. Barrett was scratch man. C. P. Root, with a three-minute allowance, came in second; A. J. Nicolet, with three minutes and fifteen seconds, came in third, and Julian Bliss, two minutes and fifteen seconds, was fourth.

There were thirty-three original entries and nineteen starters, all of whom finished. The morning was chilly, and the scratch men, with stringent handicaps on the racing togs worn, shivered on the starting line. But none of them shivered in vain, inasmuch as twenty-five prizes, high class wheels and cycling sundries, were hung up and all starters were assured of a prize. Those finishing, with their starting time and added table of handicaps, were as follows:

O. J. Delmarle	10:20:00	H. J. Cassidy	10:24:45
Thos. O'Neil	10:20:00	R. M. Barwise	10:25:15
H. U. Wallace	10:21:15	C. P. Root	10:25:15
J. J. Bradenburg	10:23	Julius Bliss	10:25:45
Henry Bingham	10:23:30	F. W. Ballard	10:25:45
F. A. Wakefield	10:23	A. T. Merrick	10:26:45
J. H. Hodges	10:23	Tom Rowe	10:26:45
G. B. Bradenburg	10:23:45	O. Davis	10:26:45
Harry Foster	10:23:30	H. A. Githens	10:27:15
Wm. L. Dickinson	10:24	W. C. Thorne	10:28
H. F. Walden	10:24	G. K. Barrett	10:28
A. J. Nicolet	10:24:45		

S. A. Miles was starter and W. F. Gerauld referee. The men were started promptly and all finished within the limit time. The start was made from Thirty-seventh and Michigan avenue, and the course lay down the avenue to Fifty-fifth street, and from Fifty-fifth street to Washington Park, twice around the park, back to Fifty-fifth street, and finishing on the starting line at Thirty-seventh and Michigan avenue. L. W. Ballard, the speedy C. C. C. man, started out well, with fair chances of winning, but a few miles out he ran into a spectator. Neither man was hurt and Ballard finished on his broken wheel in fairly good place.

The success of yesterday's ten-mile handicap has led the management to believe it might be made a prominent event among Western racing men. It will accordingly be made an annual event and continued on the list of cycling fixtures.

AMOS RUSIE SIGNED.

Fred Pfeffer Claims to Have Secured Him—Other Players Engaged.

A telegram received yesterday at the local headquarters of the association from Fred Pfeffer announced the signing of Amos Rusie to pitch for the Chicago club next season. It is said that he will receive $6,500 for his season's work. Rusie with Hutchison divided the pitching honors of the league last year, and is a valuable man.

Sam Morton, who is at Cincinnati, telegraphed that he had signed Dan Shearn, the first baseman of last year's Kansas City club, for next season. The stealing of the Kansas City players is significant, as it shows that the application of the city on the Kaw will not receive consideration from the association magnates, and their claim that they were figuring on a ten and probably twelve club circuit was the veriest nonsense. As stated in THE TRIBUNE before there will be an eight-club circuit, with Columbus thrown out.

It was also stated that Walter Wilmot's signature had been secured to a contract and that he would play left field for the new club.

Browning of the famous "lamps" has also come to terms, it is stated, and he will play one of the outfield positions.

"OLD HOSS" IS DYING.

Chicago's Famous Catcher a Wreck of His Former Self.

"Old Hoss" Frank Flint is lying on his deathbed at his divorced wife's home on the South Side. He was taken sick some three weeks ago and has had a violent hemorrhage since, which almost proved his death. Since that time he has been unable to take any nourishment, and the doctors say he will never be able to leave his bed again.

Many memories linger around the name of "Old Hoss," as he was known; memories that bring the cranks back to the days when baseball was struggling for popularity in its park on the Lake Front. Flint was one of the great catchers of the decade, and to his work was due much of the success of Larry Corcoran, whose remains have just been placed in their final resting-place at Newark. Flint bears many marks of rough usage from the days when catchers had little protection. His hands have been the subject of many sketches on account of their battered and distorted appearance.

Said to Be No Trust.

The sensational story printed yesterday that the National League club and City League had combined to crush the new Association club has, it is claimed, actually no foundation in fact. The statement that the League club had leased its Polk street grounds to the City League was made the basis of the story. In the first place the City League has not leased the grounds. If the City League secures the grounds it be simply because it outbids all others. The League club has three grounds and will lease at least one.

Will Sign with the Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Connor and Richardson came to satisfactory terms with the Athletic management tonight, and will sign tomorrow morning before leaving this city. Manager Barnie has been after them two days, and ever since the season closed and now his chase is completed.

Baseball Notes.

Pittsburg is after Denny Lyons to play third base for next season.

Mark Baldwin, it is said, will push his suit against the league also this winter.

It develops that the association paid the bills of the Childs litigation, some $350.

Manager McGunnigle of Pittsburg will soon start on a player-hunting trip through the East.

Charley Comiskey has virtually accepted the management of the Cincinnati club. John Reilly will play left field.

Sheridan, Gaffney, McQuade, Hurst, and Lynch will make up the league's staff of umpires next year, it is said. A denial is made that McQuade and Gaffney have signed with the association.

Amateur Baseball Notes.

The Salamanders have organized and want games with any and all uniformed clubs. Address Griffith, No. 138 Lake street.

The Æolus Jrs. defeated the Potomacs at a game of indoor baseball Monday night by a score of 19 to 4.

The Standard-Alert game Sunday the score was 8 to 8 instead of 9 to 8 in favor of the Standards. The Alerts forfeited the game on account of several decisions by the umpire in favor of the Standards, which, it is claimed, allowed them to tie the score, of which was 8 to 4 in favor of the Alerts up to that time.

Chile Is an Insolent Puppy.

San Francisco *Chronicle*, Oct. 30: It will be recalled that the President's dispatch to Minister Egan was not couched in the form of a demand, but was extremely courteous in tone and expressed the belief that there was no desire on the part of Chile to avoid an investigation. It said to Egan: "You will at once bring to the attention of the Government of Chile the facts reported to you by Capt. Schley, and will inquire whether there are any qualifying facts in possession of that government which may alter the conclusion of the event that has very deeply pained the people of the United States, not only by reason of the resulting death of some of our sailors and the pitiless wounding of others, but even more as an apparent expression of unfriendliness toward this government which might put in peril the amicable relations of the two countries."

It would be impossible to prefer a request in a more courteous manner than this, yet the Chilean Government through its Foreign Office characterizes it as a demand accompanied by threats. A careful reading of the reply to President Harrison's dispatch shows a marked avoidance of all expressions of regret. Instead of anything of that nature, its tone throughout is hostile. Such slight explanations as it contains are couched in a defiant tone, and its intent seems to be to widen rather than close the breach.

One thing may be set down as reasonably certain, and that is that a future conflict with Chile, even if the present affair be smoothed over, is inevitable. That nation has long been inspired by an unreasoning hostility to the United States, which shows itself every time there is the slightest friction between the two countries. In 1885 a high official in the Chilean navy declared that he would sail north with his fleet and destroy every city on our Pacific seaboard. It may have been bravado on his part, but the mass of the Chileans regarded it as a patriotic declaration and believed that the threat would easily be carried out. It is hardly necessary to add that a failure on our part to convert our recent reasonable request into a demand will intensify the idea prevalent in Chile that the United States is a mercenary and unwarlike nation, incapable of maintaining its dignity. The mischief which may be worked by the crystallizing of such a belief is incalculable. It is certain to communicate itself to other South American countries and will ultimately bring us a harvest of unendurable humiliation.

WON AGAINST LONG ODDS.

GEORGE W.'S 25 TO 1 SHOT AT WASHINGTON.

A Very Poor Day Enlivened Only by the Performance of a Rank Outsider—Light Betting Characterizes the Slow Sport—G. W. Cook, White Rose, and Tattler Represent the Winning Favorites—Sporting Events at Nashville and Gloucester.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Three favorites and one well-tipped 4 to 1 shot winning four out of five of today's races sent the small shivering crowd at Bennings today home in good spirits with a little money ahead. The fields of horses were small and the betting by the public light. The big thing of the day was George W., who, as a rank outsider at as much as 25 to 1, won a creditable mile race against Margherita and Ocypete. The stable played him well, and St. Mark was pounded by the stable to win the maiden four and a half furlong sprint, and, the talent catching on, the bookmakers had a number of 4 to 1 tickets to cash when St. Mark outfooted Rockhill and Constantinople filly in the stretch. The other three races went to the favorites, the first two, at six furlongs each, going to G. W. Cook and White Rose, who spread-eagled their fields. The last race, at five and a half furlongs, was won by Tattler, at 6 to 5, through a well-timed rush by Littlefield after Matagorda filly had shown the way to the pool lawn. Summary:

First race, purse $400, divided, for beaten horses, 3 years old and upward, six furlongs—G. W. Cook, 113 pounds (Littlefield), 6, first; Bellevue, 107 (Simms), 4, second; Judge Morrow, 112 (A. Covington), 4, third. St. John also ran. Time, 1:14½. Betting: G. W. Cook, 10 to 9 on; against Judge Morrow, 5 to 2; Bellevue, 7 to 1; and St. John, 40 to 1.

Second race, purse $500, divided, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs—White Rose, 114 pounds (Littlefield), first; Pickpocket, 110 (A. Covington), second; Thiers L., 96 (E. Harris), third; Mrs. Peck also ran. Time, 1:13¾. Betting: White Rose, even money; Pickpocket, 3 to 1; Mrs. Peck, 3 to 1; and Thiers L., 10 to 1.

Third race, purse $500, divided, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, one mile—George W., 93 pounds (W. Midgley), first; Margherita, 99 (A. Covington), second; Ocypete, 106 (Simms), third. Time, 1:44½. Betting: Ocypete, 2 to 1 on; against Margherita, 8 to 5; George W., 25 to 1.

Fourth race, purse $400, divided, for maiden 2-year-olds, weights seven pounds below scale, four and a half furlongs—St. Mark, 111 pounds (A. Covington), first; Constantinople filly, 103 (W. Midgley), second; Gondolier, 111 (Simms), third. Rockhill, Brother Gardiner, Don, Black Beauty, and Aristocrat also ran. Time, 56½. Betting: Rockhill, 8 to 5; Gondolier, 2 to 1; St. Mark, 4 to 1; Constantinople filly, 6 to 1, and 20 to 1 against each of the others.

Fifth race, purse $350, selling, five and a half furlongs—Tattler, aged, 116 pounds (Littlefield), first; Matagorda, 3, 106 (Simms), second; Lynn, 3, 92 (W. Midgley), third. Stray Lass, Morton, and Count Dudley also ran. Time, 1:11. Betting: Tattler, 6 to 5; Matagorda, even; Lynn, 4 to 1; Lynn, 8 to 1; Stray Lass and Morton, 20 to 1 each.

Following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

First race, five-eighths of a mile—Promenade, 115 pounds; Constantinople, 98; Schuylkill, 118; Simone, 115; Balbriggan, 98; Dora, 98.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile—Mollie Y., 98 pounds; Nonsuch, 101; Gondolier, 110; Harvester, 104; Ballarat, 113; Miss Williams, 92; Queenstown, 102; Jim Kenny, 104; Billy M., 109; Village Maid, 95; Coldstream, 104.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles—Senorita, 115 pounds; Judge Morrow, 110; Abi 98.

Fourth race, one mile—Praimar, 112 pounds; Ballyhoo, 107; Mary Stone, 117; Foxmedo, 92; George W., 98; Cerberus, 100.

Fifth race, one and one-half miles, hurdle, match for $250 a side, with $400 added by the club—Hercules, 165 pounds; Futurity, 153; St. Luke, 148.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

The Talent Too Heavily Handicapped by Fickle Fortune at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The feature of today's sport was the slaughter of the favorites, and as the betting was very brisk the bookmakers reaped a harvest. Only one first choice passed the string first, and some of the winners were at very long odds, notably Minnie Kosko in the second race, as she went begging at 30 to 1. The favorite, Bervey, lost the race through bad riding. He had the race won inside the sixteenth pole, when Magee turned round to watch Elzarra, on the outside. Just then Minnie Kosko came with a rush in the inside, and Magee did not even see her until she was lapped on Beverly. The latter was jumped on in the race and pulled out at that he could have won by a length. The original entries were very numerous, and there were early a score of scratches, among them Princess Limo and Handy, one of the half a dozen of the starters were backed in the last race, while John G. was allowed to run without hardly any backing. That race was run in the deepening twilight, and the horses could not be distinguished on the back stretch. Old Billy Pinkerton caused a long delay in the second race by his tantrums at the post. In the opening dash, seven furlongs, with ten starters, Clark (Freeman) was the tip and the favorite at 8 to 5; Catherine B. (Billy Pinkerton (Jones), 4 to 1 each; St. Leo (Perkins), 5 to 1, and big odds on the others. St. Leo led for over six furlongs, when he was challenged by Catherine, and a tailor's

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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings of the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 3.	Oct. 27.
New York		$136,555,912
Boston		16,192,525
Chicago		14,092,000
Philadelphia		11,816,968
St. Louis		3,763,167
Baltimore		3,125,797
New Orleans	$ 2,474,241	3,011,395

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 3—4 p. m.—Consols, money, 95; do account, 95 5-16; United States 4s, 120; do 4½s, 102¾; Canadian Pacific, 91½; Erie, 30½; Erie seconds, 109¾; Illinois Central, 116½; St. Paul common, 79; New York Central, 116½; Pennsylvania, 57½; Reading, 29; Sar silver, 49½. Calcutta linseed, 44s 6d per quarter. Turpentine spirits, 29s 6d per cwt.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Three per cent rentes, 94f 97½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 2c; Bulwer, 10c; Best & Belcher, $2.45; Bodie Consolidated, 45c; Challar, 85c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.90; Crown Point, $1.60; Gould & Curry, $1.60; Hale & Norcross, 90c; Mexican, $2.10; Ophir, $3.05; Potosi, $1.50; Sierra Nevada, $1.50; Union Consol., $2.85; Utah, 35c; Yellow Jacket, $1.35; North Belle Isle, 15c.

THE MARKETS.

The crowd in the corridor was a small one yesterday. The offices as a rule were closed. The fact that it was election day in New York as well as here cut down the gossip. The cables that came were generally weaker, though one or two of them quoted Liverpool as closing a little steadier. Early advices were 1d lower on wheat. There was some rain in Kansas, and the indications pointed to some rain today. The crowd was inclined to be bearish. December wheat closed Monday at 94½c, and was offered on the curb at 95c, though there was no trading to speak of. Puts on December wheat sold at 93¾c and calls at 95c. There was a decrease on passage of about 400,000 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS.

South Water street merchants complained that the election caused quietude, with the attendance of local buyers less than usual. Prices showed no particular change, with poultry steady and fresh eggs firm. Many country shippers pursue the dishonest practice of mixing ice-house eggs with fresh-laid and selling them to market as the latter. Fortunately the attempted deceit is usually detected and the goods are sold as mixed stock. Butter was quiet, with good to fine creamery salable at 29@30c. Most dairymen of the Elgin section this week, 120 to force buyers to pay on a 29c basis acted as a boomerang. All the necessary decline of 4c early this week in order to make trade was had, but the buyers still held the assailed-for advance noted. Consequent upon the unsuccessful effort to keep the market at 29 many grocers took out licenses for the sale of butterine, and as a result the trade in butter has been unsettled and demoralized ever since.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 29½@30c; fine to good, 26@28c; fancy dairies, 26@28c; fine to good, 24@26c; packing stock, fresh, 16@18c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 16c; rolls and small pails, ½c advance.

CHEESE—Navies, hand-picked, $1.65@1.75 per bush; limas, hand-picked, $1.5@1.70; poor to common $1.25@1.40.

CHEESE—New make, full cream flats, 11½@11½c per lb; do twins, Americas, 11¼@12c; cheddars, 10½@10½c; do choice, 9½@10c; fancy grades and sour cheeses, 8@9c; skim cheese, 3@3½c, imitation Swiss, 10½@11c.

POULTRY—Guaranteed fresh laid, 21½@22c per doz; ice-packed, 20c.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $1.50@3.75 per brace; sprig backs, $0.60@3.00; teals, $1.75@2.50; jacksnipe, $1.50@2.00; plover, $1.25@1.75; prairie chickens, $5.00@6.00; partridges, $5.00@5.50; quail, $1.10@2.25; rabbits, 14@15c per lb; bear, 9@11c; antelope 11@12c.

DRIED FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $2.00@2.50 per bri; common to good, $1.50@1.75; bananas, 1½@2c per bunch; Concord grapes, 20@25c per 5-lb basket; Delawares, 30@35c per 10-lb basket; Catawbas, $1.00 per box; Maori, $1.00@3.00; peaches, Michigan yellows, $1.50@2.00; Bartlett pears, $4.00@5.00 per bri; Cape cranberries, $2.25@2.75 per bri; Wisconsin bell pears, $2.00; bell and bugle, $1.50@1.75.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Plums, $1.25@1.75 per case of 24 cans; peaches, $1.25@1.50 per doz pears, $1.50@1.75 per case of 24 lbs; muscat grapes, $1.00@1.25 per case; Malaga do, $1.00@1.25. Dried—Loose Muscatels, 2½@2¾ per box of 20 lbs; London layer, $1.75@2.00; standard white cartons, 12½ deg., 8c; water white, 12½ deg., 9c; snow white, 12½ deg., 9½c; seedless white, 25½@30c. Receipts—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 7,700 bu; oats, 14,700 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 8,900 bu; oats, 15,900 bu.

TYPESETTING MACHINE CONTEST.

It Has Been of Considerable Practical Value—What It Shows.

The *Journalist*, Oct. 31: While the test of the typesetting machines in Chicago has by no means determined their relative superiority, it has been of considerable practical value. It has proved beyond peradventure that machine composition is a thing of the near future, and that, while not one of the four machines in the competition performed within 50 per cent of what its inventors claimed for it, they all developed possibilities which publishers were quick to appreciate. In other words, the machine compositors are coming, but they are not here yet. That they are well on the way and are already practicable, though not perfect, is encouraging to inventors and publishers alike.

The report of the committee will be a confidential document, and its circulation will be strictly confined to members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. At least such is the present intention of the association, though it is hardly probable that a secret intrusted to about sixty men will long remain a secret. It is not difficult, however, to make a pretty accurate guess as to the main points of the committee's report. There was four machines entered. The Mergenthaler Linotype, the Rogers Typograph, the Macmillan Typesetter and the St. John Typobar. While the last-named machine presents many features of interest and promise it does not, as yet, seem to be a commercial machine, and I have been unable to obtain much data concerning its record in the test. The Rogers typograph which was exhibited was a vast improvement upon the old machines shown in the *World* Building, and it did excellent work. The tests were seven ones upon the machines, and, as the inventors claimed, with considerable reason, were not altogether fair to the machines. The committee, in the anxiety to apply a "newspaper" test, had subjected the machines to the rules and customs of an ordinary composing-room, while, in practical use, many of these rules would be changed in a composing-room where machines were in operation.

The Mergenthaler linotype did not do as well as was expected of it, nor does the record of the machine placed on exhibition compare favorably with that of machines in daily use in composing-rooms all over the country. It seemed to balk and the operator lost considerable time by refusing to work under conditions which he regarded as unfavorable. The Macmillan typesetter made a decidedly good impression, though it again was at a disadvantage because its distributer, which, it is claimed, will supply three setting machines, was unable to exhibit its full capacity. As I explained last week, the latest improved Thorne newspaper machine, such as is in use in the office of the Philadelphia *Press*, and is ordered for the Chicago *Evening Journal*, was not in the test at all. This was, in my opinion, a mistake on the part of the owners of the Thorne, but they claim that they would rather have no record at all than to make one which would not do their machine justice.

The fact of the matter is just here. None of the machines is yet completed. The Thorne people have built three very different machines during the last two years. The Rogers, as I have said, evolved a vastly improved typograph, and the Macmillan is ready to add a lately invented arrangement which will do away with hand justification. With these improvements in the near future it is natural that publishers should hesitate before putting in machines. A man pauses before buying today what we are certain we will be able to get in a much better shape tomorrow. The publishers are waiting for the improvements. But the contest had the effect of gathering together in Chicago as large a number of representative publishers and editors as are often seen in a single city at one time. They were from the South, North, East, and West, and they were right royally entertained by the Chicago newspaper men. It is safe to say that in addition to the knowledge of typesetting machines gathered during their visit they all left carrying with them the kindest feelings toward the city of the World's Fair and the men who make her newspapers.

DRIVING OUT THE BOOMERS.

The Negotiations for the Purchase of Many Indian Reservations.

The boomers in the Oklahoma region got a setback last week, when orders to drive them all out of the Cherokee Strip arrived from Washington and a cavalry force was sent there to enforce these orders and to keep the strip clear during the whole of the winter season. The white settlers had supposed that they could retain their holdings and that the negotiations of the Government Commissioners with the Cherokees for the cession of the strip would be successful early in October. The government had offered the Cherokees the liberal allowance of $1.25 per acre, or $7,500,000 for their 6,000,000 acres, and there seemed to be no doubt of the acceptance of this offer. But it has turned out that the Cherokees are disposed to haggle over the price and to demand still more money, as well as other special concessions. It is probable that the strip will finally have to be taken by the government under condemnation proceedings, and the Cherokees will then have to make an abatement from the terms for which they are now holding out. Moreover, if these proceedings must be taken, time will be needed to carry them out, and so it is not likely that the Cherokee Strip will be opened for settlement till some period of next year. Meanwhile detachments of the U. S. Cavalry will defend it against boomers and cattlemen.

The Government Commission was successful in its negotiations for the cession of the Arapahoe reservation, but the opening of that also will be delayed for nearly a year, as Congress did not make the appropriation needed by the Interior Department for service connected therewith. The land seekers there also will have to put with disappointment, and keep on waiting for an indefinite period.

A fortnight ago the commission concluded a treaty for the cession of the Tonkawa reservation which, however, is small and will furnish farms for less than a thousand white settlers.

Negotiations have recently been begun for the purchase of the reservations held by the Osage, Utes, Pawnees, and Kaws, and they are to be followed by negotiations with the Comanches, Apaches, and Kiowas. The land of all these tribes aggregates over 5,000,000 acres, and there is hope that at least a portion of it will be opened for settlement next spring. The Osage reservation alone comprises 1,650,000 acres.

Thousands of people are anxiously awaiting the opening of these various reservations as thousands of others awaited the opening of the lands that now constitute the Territory of Oklahoma. Ex-Gov. Steele of Oklahoma has recently urged that they should be opened by next spring at the latest. He says that the multitude of homeseekers have suffered great hardships this year while waiting on the borders of the reservations, that they have been disappointed many times, and that they ought to be allowed to make preparation for the raising of crops next summer. It is desirable that the Interior Department should not indulge in any unnecessary delay in the performance of its duty toward those who are dependent upon its action.

WOULD MAKE RAIN FOR DEMOCRATS.

A Democratic Crank Calls at Headquarters and Suggests a Cannonading.

A Democratic crank called at the headquarters of the Democratic State committee yesterday afternoon. He said he had an important suggestion to make.

"What is it?" asked clerk De Freest,

"Do you want it to rain all over New York State Tuesday?"

"You bet I do," replied Clerk De Freest.

"How many Republicans will a good rainstorm keep from the polls?"

"Well, I should guess at least 50,000."

Then here is a suggestion. Telegraph to every Democratic leader in every township to hire a cannon and buy bombs. Begin a cannonading tomorrow night. A heavy rainstorm will deluge the State from Rockaway to Niagara Tuesday. Flower will be elected."

The Democratic crank, who takes great stock in the government rainmakers who are burning powder in Texas, walked out of the headquarters after Clerk De Freest had informed him that the bombardment would be ordered.—*New York World.*

Viper Hisses.

New York Sun: It is hard to say whether it gives juster occasion for grief or righteous wrath to read in the Chicago papers of the building and real estate and business boom in progress there as a consequence of that World's Fair which was New York's by right. It was not to be New York's by favor, but by right. She was defrauded, cheated, humiliated—and by the pair of political swindlers, Platt and Fassett. Fifteen millions of dollars in wages alone flicked from New York's working people. Three hundred millions at least diverted from her trade by those bandits.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

St. Clement's Church.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have noticed some references to the affairs of St. Clement's Church which are, I think, calculated to make an unjust impression upon the public mind so far as Mr. George A. Armour's relation to the same is concerned. In justice to him and in view of his absence in Europe I wish to say a word. I do not enter into particulars, all of which are probably more fully known to me than to any other person; but I deprecate the impression, if such an impression exists, that Mr. A. has dealt unjustly by any interest or person involved. And I add my conviction that, in my judgment, he has acted in a high-minded, considerate, and honorable manner throughout.

W. E. MCLAREN,
Bishop of the Diocese of Chicago.

Mr. Farwell Did Not Say It.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You have probably noticed the reports in the Democratic papers of my address Saturday night. As usual for that press I am reported to have said what I did not say—viz., That our foreign-born citizens were the refuse of Europe. It is quite evident what the intent of such misrepresentation is, but it is quite too bald to have any effect upon thinking voters. What I did say was "That the attempt to make good citizens out of such refuse as the Haymarket dynamiters ended in our hanging them." This came up in connection with the bravery of the police in quelling the Haymarket riot as compared with the imbecility of the London police in managing the Trafalgar Square riot, which occurred in London only a few months before, and as I was in that city when it occurred, and in Chicago when the Haymarket riot occurred, I had some right to speak on such a subject. No man will go farther than myself in honoring our honest foreign-born citizens who came here not to destroy our government, but to build it up with their brains and muscle. But for all such as are driven out of the Old World as the refuse of their societies, who came here to destroy our government and mislead the laboring classes, I insist that hanging is the only way to make them good citizens, and I also believe that 99-100 of the foreign-born population who have helped to make this country are in perfect accord with that sentiment. If a citizen of nearly fifty years' residence in Chicago, with no political aspirations, past or present, cannot open his mouth in favor of honest and efficient government for Chicago without being misrepresented by the press for political ends, it is about time that the people who read such papers should understand the motive and intent in making false representations. I also said that one of the best evidences, to my mind, of the ability of Mayor Washburne to manage our City affairs, was in his appointment of Maj. McClaughry as Chief of Police, as indicating an intent to govern this city for the best interests of all. It goes without saying that the Democratic party has not been a success in that line. Yours respectfully,
JOHN V. FARWELL.

IN THE HIGHER COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of the United States transacted the following business:

No. 87—The Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs railroad company, appellants, vs. the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City railway company. Stipulated to reverse decree of Circuit Court submitted by Mr. J. M. Woolworth for the appellant.

1,450—Florence Wonton, appellant, vs. Frank H. Dewolf et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Docketed and dismissed with costs on motion of Mr. A. Brown for appellees.

—Original, the United States, complainant, vs. the State of Texas. Leave to file notice as to filing the testimony, etc., granted on motion of Mr. H. J. May in behalf of counsel.

1,211—Romeo Lewis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Abraham Bernhard et al.

1,212—Romeo Lewis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Joseph Phillips et al.

1,213—Romeo Lewis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Andrew Johnson et al.

1,214—Romeo Lewis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Onno Dirks et al.

1,215—Romeo Lewis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Oliver M. Dye et al.

1,216—Romeo Lewis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Celicia Boner et al.

1,217—Romeo Lewis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Celicia Boner, submitted pursuant to the 20th rule by Mr. S. D. Peterbaugh for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. E. K. Williams for the defendants in error.

78—Andrew Olsson, plaintiff in error, vs. H. W. Cox in error, Supreme Court of the State of Kansas. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the 16th rule.

632—The City of New Orleans et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the New Orleans Water Works company et al. Argument continued by Mr. Charlton Hunt for the City of New Orleans et al., by Mr. J. R. Beckwith and Mr. Gus A. Breaux for the defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. F. V. Poche for the defendants in error.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 3.—[Special.]—Decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Sarah C. Morningstar vs. Robert J. Musser; Owen C. C.; affirmed. The Mississinewa Mining company vs. Thora E. Patton et al.; Grant C. C.; affirmed. Beverly L. Bolling vs. the State of Indiana; Fountain C. C.; affirmed. The City of Wabash vs. Eli Conner; Wabash C. C.; rehearing granted. Joseph Kimerer et al. vs. state ex rel. Henry F. Black; Lake C. C.; motion to dismiss set for hearing Nov. 13.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED WITH LUMBER — PROPELLERS Boyce, Muskegon; Smith, Sturgeon Bay; Carter, Ludington; Marshall, Waubaunsee; Seymour Jr., Manistee; Stafford, Ashland; schooners Penobscot, Goodman, Miner, Halsted, Alice, Marinette; A. F. Nichols, Oscoda; Apprentice Boy, Naugatuk, Marsh, Ottawa, Manistee; A. Bradley, Green Bay; Ford River, Ford River; R. Campbell, Cape Horn, Minerva; J. Martin, Muskegon; Jack Thompson, Sand Bay; J. G. Wilbor, Ashland; Transcomb, Ashland; Olive Tidings, Frankfort; Live Oak, Connesaut, Ludington; Ada Medora, J. Mullin, Menominee; E. B. Maxwell, Manistique; Carrier, Ford River; Iver Lawson, Hammond Bay. Sundries—Propellers Delaware, Buffalo; Puritan, Bradshaw, St. Joe; Peerless, Ashland; Atlanta, Manitowoc. Coal—Propellers John Rutherford, Kilnmere, Mercier, Quito, Buffalo; New Orleans, Erie; Superior, Oswego. Schooners Gaastes, Olive, Jeannette, Buffalo; Sandusky, Oswego. Light—Propellers J. W. Moore, Italia, South Chicago.

Cleared light—Propellers Westover, Muskegon; Rietz, D. M. Ross, Seymour, Manistee; Boyce, Muskegon; schooners Boyce, Penobscot, Bliss Menominee, Merrill, Ebenezer, Manistee; Starke, Torch Lake; Marsh, Manistique; Cape Horn, Muskegon; Conneaut, R. Campbell, Burton, Lindington; Goodman, Marinette. Sundries—Propellers Saugatuck, Pentwater; Bradshaw, St. Joe. Grain—Propellers Wayne, Traverse City; J. W. Moore, Hudson, Inter-Ocean, Buffalo; schooner L. A. Law, Buffalo.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NOV. 3.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued incorporation licenses as follows:

Adonis Club of Decatur, to promote the business and special interests of its members and of the City of Decatur; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Harry Fish Jr., W. F. Taylor, W. S. Sherman, C. S. Gebhart, and W. H. Spence.

The Marseilles Wagon company at Marseilles, to manufacture wagons and farm implements; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Clarence Griggs, J. M. Grantham, and C. L. Stinson.

The Rockford Harness company, at Rockford; to manufacture harness; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Edward Freeman, A. J. Woolsey, and Mark Jordine.

The Roller Bearing Cycle company, at Chicago; to manufacture bicycles and machines of like character; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, Alfred D. Barnes, Horatio Kesler, and George F. Barrett.

The Wayte Laundry, at Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, Delmon W. Norton, H. W. Price, and F. A. Helmer.

Royston Brothers' company, at Aurora; to deal in groceries and provisions; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, F. E. Royston, D. D. Royston, and A. F. Rayle.

The St. Jacobs F. M. B. A. Elevator company, at St. Jacobs, Madison County; to buy and sell grain, coal, and general farm products; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, William H. Faires, H. Malan, Fred Noll, J. G. Miller, and Rufus Pike.

The Hillsboro manufacturing company, at Chicago; to deal in clothing; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Julius Schweizer, J. W. Moses, and William Wilharts.

The International club, at Chicago; for social and business purposes; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, W. H. Coleman, Q. L. Hill, and J. G. Campbell.

The Jones Engineering and Publishing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, A. C. G. Maas, W. J. Maas, and O. C. Maas.

The Atlas Electrical Manufacturing company, at Chicago; to manufacture dynamos, motors, etc.; capital stock, $12,000; incorporators, M. F. Matteson, Q. A. Stephenson, and J. B. Albertson.

Amundson Printing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, O. A. Amundson, A. D. Rasstead, and W. R. Orain.

The World's Fair Mammoth Autograph company, at Chicago, to prepare four large albums containing 1,000,000 names, the same to be deposited at the World's Fair with the city, State, and National Governments and to be sold; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Philip Koehler, John Robay, and Paul Proehl.

The Sangrelaya Fruit company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, G. W. Clark, J. C. Williams, and others.

Crystal Literary club, at Chicago, for literary and social purposes; incorporators, H. A. Aronson, Max Guttmann, and Leo Blum.

The Columbia Sidewalk Paving company of Chicago filed a certificate of decrease of capital stock from $25,000 to $7,500.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALESMEN NOW CLEARING $50 WEEKLY WITH our celebrated interlocked holiday signs. ROBBERT SIMS & CO., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL A NEW AND USEful typewriter novelty. Apply immediately. 84 La Salle-st., R. 814.

WANTED—LADY AND GENTLEMEN AGENTS in every town and city to sell Chicago real estate; permanent position with good salary to "workers." GEO. M. FADNER & CO., 159 La Salle-st.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

J. B. WILSON'S PHOTO STUDIO, 239 STATE; your choice of 12 best finished cabinets and one perfect 16 life-size portrait $2, or 18 cabinets; 12 cabinets and one finely-worked crayon portrait, $5; also an elegant line of portrait frames; open Sundays; cloudy days as good as sunshine.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 16x12 108 H. P. HARRIS CORLISS engine, two years. Apply at Hollwood & Morrill Rattan Co., Taylor and Twelfth-sts., or M. C. Bullock Mfg. Co.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MOD erate charges; consultation free. Address or call Dr. J. F. BENNETT, 115 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

POSITIVELY THE BEST HOME FOR LADIES before and during confinement. 67 West Monroe-st.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 2	20,346	748	39,185	6,318
Tuesday, Nov. 3	10,000	1,000	35,000	6,000
Week thus far	30,346	1,748	74,185	12,316
Same period last week	32,152	1,717	71,788	18,942
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 2	3,716	413	7,524	1,597
Tuesday, Nov. 3	3,500	300	5,000	1,500
Week thus far	7,216	713	12,524	3,497
Same period last week	7,340	333	11,116	767

Today's (Wednesday's) receipts are estimated at 35,000 hogs, 17,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 44,050 hogs, 18,713 cattle, and 1,149 sheep one week ago, and 39,000 hogs, 18,846 cattle, and 7,385 sheep one year ago.

Receipts Nov. 3, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	35,000	6,000
Kansas City	5,200	10,500	100
Omaha	3,500	8,500	
St. Louis	3,300	5,100	2,650
Totals	22,401	57,100	8,700
Previous week	22,100	73,400	14,000
Corresponding week 1890	18,500	61,000	9,000

CATTLE—The market yesterday was dull and weak. Quotations are as follows:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$6.00@6.50
Good to fancy steers, 1,200@1,700 lbs	4.00@5.90
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,500 lbs	3.50@4.00
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.70@3.50
Good to fancy cows and heifers	1.90@2.50
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.25@1.80
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	1.80@2.70
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	2.50@3.50
Veal calves, 100@160 lbs	3.00@4.50
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	1.90@3.00
Western range steers	2.50@4.35

HOGS—Early estimates placed yesterday's receipts at 38,000, but late trains were light, so that the probable number is 35,000. The quality was slightly better, but graded poorer than a week ago. The market opened firm and good; heavy advanced 10c, but all common to fair, light, and medium weights ruled weak toward noon and closed a shade lower than Monday. Three more packers commenced buying hogs, making the full number to the list. At the close about 12,000 were unsold. Sales were at $4.10@4.30, bulk at $4.20@4.25. Best light sold up to $4.35 and 240-lb heavy as high as $4.20. Mixed sold up to $4.25, but sales above the latter price were scattering. Pigs sold largely at $3.40@3.95.

SHEEP—Trade was rather slow and values steady with sales at $3.40@5.25 for lambs, $2.50@5.15¼ for native sheep, and $2.25@4.40 for Texas and Western sheep.

OTHER MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, MO., NOV. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,970 head; shipments, 3,500 head. Market about steady; steers, $3.25@6.00; cows, $1.25@2.85; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,780 head; shipments, 4,950 head. Market steady to 5c higher; bulk, $3.75@3.80; all grades, $3.55@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 360 head; shipments, 580 head. Market steady.

ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,300; Market stronger; fair to good native steers, $3.00@5.50; Texas and Indian steers, $2.30@3.35; cows and canners, $1.20@2.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,100. Market steady; fair to choice heavy, $3.80@4.00; mixed, $3.35@3.80; light, fair to prime, $3.90@3.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,800. Market steady; fair to good, $3.40@4.50.

OMAHA, NEB., NOV. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,600; market dull, steady on best steers, 5@10c lower on cows. Common to fancy steers, $2.75@5.15; Westerns, $2.90@3.90; Texans, $2.60@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,500. The market opened active and a shade stronger on best packers; closed weak; light, $3.50@3.75; heavy, $3.75@3.85; mixed, $3.65@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 34; market nominally strong.

LUMBER.

The half-dozen cargoes at the docks at the foot of Franklin street were wanted by wholesalers, and though quiet the market was firmly held. In fact brokers have finally succeeded in pushing up the price on short green piece stuff 25c to $10.25, with other shapes relatively strong. Quotations are as follows: Long piece stuff, green, $12.75@15.00; short do, $10.25; culls, $6.50@7.50; cull inch, $7.00; hemlock piece stuff, $8.00@8.50; shingles, extra star A, $2.25@2.30; A, $1.90@2.20.

Wholesale prices at the yards:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$40.00@45.00
Flooring, 6-inch, A and B	30.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear	23.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft	12.00@13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@13.50
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	13.00@17.50
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24	14.00@17.75
Shingles, standard A	2.10
Lath, dry	2.65@2.75

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, MASS., NOV. 3.—[Special.]—OATS—Choice to fancy clipped, 42@43c; No. 2 white, 40@41c.

CORN—Steamer yellow, 51@52c; mixed, 49@50c.

BUTTER—Creamery, Northern extra, 29@31c; extra firsts, 28@29c; Eastern extra, 29c; Western extra, 30@31c; extra firsts, 28@29c; firsts, 23@27c; Northern June extra, 24@25c; Western June extra, 22@23c; dairy Vermont extra, 26@27c; New York extra, 25@26c; New York and Vermont firsts, 19@21c; New York and Vermont low grades, 15@17c; long dairies, New York and Vermont good to choice, 18@20c; dairy Western firsts, 18@20c; dairy Western seconds, 15@17c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 24@25c; Western imitation creamery seconds, 19@21c; Western ladle packed seconds, 14@16c; Franklin County Mass., boxes extra creamery, 30c; extra dairy, 27@28c; extra firsts, 24@25c; firsts, 20@22c; trunk butter in ¼ and ½ lb prints, extra, per lb, 31@32c; extra firsts, 28@29c; undergrades, 18@22c.

CHEESE—New York extra full cream, per lb, 10½@10½c; New York firsts, per lb, 9@9½c; New York seconds, per lb, 7½@8¼c; Vermont extra full cream, per lb, 9@9½c; Vermont firsts, 7¾@8¼c; Vermont seconds, per lb, 6@7c; sage cheese, 10c; part skims, 3@5c; skims, 2@3c; Ohio flat, 7½@10c; Ohio flat firsts, 7½@8½c. The Liverpool market cabled 47s 6d. Jobbing prices 1c higher.

EGGS—Near-by and Cape fancy, 23@25c; Eastern extras, 23c; Eastern firsts, 22c; Vermont and New Hampshire extras, 23c; Prince Edward Island, 20@22c; Michigan, 23@23c; Western extras, 23c. Jobbing prices 1c@2c higher.

WOOL—There is a steady demand for wool and prices are the same as last quoted. On large lines, however, concessions can be obtained. Good territory wools sell at 30c, clean, for fine; 31@32c for fine medium; and 33@35c for medium. Spring Texas and California have been quiet, with sales mostly at 18@22c. Oregon wools have been dull in the range of 17@22c. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been selling at 29c for X and XX and above, and at 30@31c for XX and XX and above. Michigan X sells at 27c. No. 1 wools are firm at 32@33c for Ohio and 34@35c for Michigan. No. 1 coming wools are selling at 29@30c; Ohio fine delaine at 33c, and Michigan at 32c. Pulled wools range in fair demand and steady; choice supers, 30@32c; fair to good, 3 @30c; extras, 22@23c. Australian wools are firm but quiet.

DULUTH, MINN., NOV. 3.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was quiet and dropped ½c during the day, closing easy. The demand for cash was fair and sales were good. Receipts here and at Minneapolis were only 2 cars. Closing prices were: No. 1 hard, 95½c; seller; November, 95c; December, 92½c; May, $1.04½; No. 1 Northern, cash, 92c; sellers; first half November, 92c sellers; straight November, 90c; December, 86c; May, 98c, sellers; No. 2 Northern cash, 81½c; No. 3, 81c; rejected, 74c bid. Cars on track, 33.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 103,864 bu; flax, 21,709 bu; flour, 13,905 brls.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 240,423 bu; flour, 39,382 brls.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., NOV. 3.—WHEAT—The local wheat market was flat today. The only cash transactions were across the water, the boards in this country being closed, so that the members could attend to their suffrage duties in a quiet frame of mind. There was snow in the Northwest and rain in the Southwest, but the rain beat the snow as a market criterion. The market opened at 88¾c and at once sold downward to 86. This course was continued to the close. The closing price was 86¼c. The cash market was not very active. Buyers held off considerably, and yet a good deal of low grades went; wheat was sold and at quite an advance over last week. Wheat that sold last Friday at 72c was disposed of today above 80c, because the demand was stronger. There is a little fear that the snow will interfere seriously with wheat thrashing in North Dakota. The railroads are hauling all they can with the cars at their command. Receipts here were 178 cars, at Duluth 82 cars. Close: December opened 86¾c; highest, 86¾c; lowest, 86¼c; closed 86¼c; May opened 90½c; highest, 90½c; lowest, 89¾c; closed 89¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 1 Northern, 86¼c; No. 2 Northern, 82½c.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOV. 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red, November, $1.00¾@1.01; December, $1.01¾@1.02; January, $1.04¾@1.05; February, $1.06¾@1.07. Corn—Fair demand and firm; No. 2 low mixed in grain depot, 49½c; No. 2 mixed elevator, 49½c; do in grain depot and elevator, 51c; do track, 51¾c; high mixed No. 2 and yellow track and grain depot, 52½c; No. 3 mixed November, 48½c; December, 48½c; January, 48@48½c; February, 48¼@48¾c. Oats—Fair demand for carlots; futures nominally unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 36½c; do clipped, 38@38½c; No. 3 white, 37½c; do clipped, 39@39½c; regraded white, 41½@42c; No. 2 white, 39@39½c; light, 175 deg., 9½c; Eocene, 10c; Kenejene, 12c; Elaine, 14½c; benzine, 7c; linseed, raw, 39c; boiled, 42c; turpentine, 40½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 55c; No. 1 lard oil, 35c; No. 2 do, 32c; whale oil, 50c; cooking oil, 40c; natural oil, 46c; paraffin oil, 28 deg., 11½c; do, 25 deg., 14c; black oil, 25 cold test, 8c; do, 15 cold test, 9c; do, zero, 10@11c.

POTATOES—Choice Wisconsin and Michigan Burbanks, 25@35c per bu on track; fair to good, 20@25c per bu; home-grown, 20@25c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.75 per brl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 8c per lb; roosters, 5c; spring chickens, 9@9½c; hen turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, 8½@10c; full-feathered geese, $6.00@1.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; new onions, $1.75@2.25 per brl; cucumbers, 30@40c per doz; lettuce, 15@25c per doz; egg plant, 50@60c per doz; cabbage, $2.00@3.00 per 100; radishes, 15@30c per doz; string beans, $1.50@1.75 per bu; tomatoes, $1.25@1.50 per bu; Jerusalem artichokes, $1.00@1.25 per brl;

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
THE CHEAPEST SOUTH SHORE LOT OFFERED
FOR SALE.
SOUTH SHOREAV., N. OF SHERIDAN-DRIVE
80X125 FT. PRICE $600. EASY TERMS.
MEAD & COE,
1509 MASONIC TEMPLE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; $6,000; HOUSE, BARN AND 2 LOTS; 50 FEET FRONT; CORNER; 3 BLOCKS FROM CARS; CHEAP FOR CASH; TERMS TO SUIT. 3,000 BRICK FOR SALE. 3,000 BRICK FOR SALE. 3,000 BRICK FOR SALE